

Spearhead

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END OF A PIPE DREAM

*John Major's
'peace plan'
goes up in flames
as IRA resume
the bombing*

(PAGES 2 & 3)



Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Major's 'peace plan' in ruins

Saying "we told you so" gives pleasure and satisfaction only to the small-minded, and there can be no pleasure or satisfaction in the bomb explosions taking place in London last month — except to the IRA who have admitted responsibility for them. People were killed and over a hundred more were injured, some appallingly. Damage amounting possibly to £100 million was caused — it may indeed eventually go much higher.

"We told you so" nevertheless is the only appropriate response to what happened where this journal is concerned. From the word go, we have seen the much heralded 'peace' process in Northern Ireland as the pathetic illusion that it has now been shown to be. In these columns in October 1994, just after the announcement of the Downing Street Declaration which led to the cease-fire we said:-

"The much heralded IRA 'cease-fire' which came into force at the end of August must never be seen as anything

other than what it is: a purely tactical manoeuvre dictated by the belief by the Irish republican terrorists that they will sooner or later achieve by political means what over the past quarter-century they have fought for by means of the bomb and the bullet. We refer of course to their dream of a United Ireland.

"For why else would the cease-fire ever have been agreed to? There was no sign whatever that the IRA was wilting, that it was losing the war with Britain's security forces. Killing and maiming were proceeding at the same rate as ever. The terrorists were short neither of weapons nor of recruits. And in the recent Downing Street Declaration they had been shown that their campaign of bloodshed was continuing to get political results.

"On the other hand, there was every sign of a wilting of what little remained of the will to carry on the fight by Britain's Government — as that same Downing Street Declaration made clear."

Right from the beginning, no true basis for peace in Northern Ireland existed, and it was just a cynical pretence to maintain that it did. Right from the beginning, only two options were open: either the Government could surrender to IRA demands and consent to the handing of Northern Ireland over to the Irish Republic — or it could determine resolutely that Northern Ireland should forever remain British, and, in pursuit of that aim, prosecute the war against the IRA and its allies through to a victorious conclusion and put that gang of murderers permanently out of business. There never has been a third option. There cannot, in the nature of this question, ever be a 'middle way'.

As the farce of negotiations has proceeded over the eighteen months that have followed, the outcome was always obvious: the Government would have to agree to the sell-out of Northern Ireland or the terror would resume. Of course, the Government

would like to be able to disengage from Northern Ireland; this has been obvious in every declaration of policy and every act that has occurred on its behalf within recent memory. But the strength of resistance in Northern Ireland itself to such a disengagement has all along made this politically impossible for the foreseeable future. It has therefore prevaricated and procrastinated; it has wriggled and squirmed; it has been heavy on long-winded, and for the most part empty, rhetoric; it has dashed hither and thither from conference to conference; it has brought in the Government of the Irish Republic and the President of the United States; it has produced one paper formula after another — all of which have amounted to nothing more than stalling tactics aimed at appeasing Gerry Adams and his cohorts and allies for just a little bit longer in the hope that, as believed by Mr. Micawber, "something would turn up." The latest of these futile gestures was the proposal to hold elections in Northern Ireland so as to ascertain where the people there stood on the matter. This would have been quite pointless — the people have indicated by their votes time and time again where they stood. But it was the best our poor desperate Mr. Major could think of as a means of postponing the ultimate reckoning. It proved to be one delaying tactic too many. The patience of Sinn Féin and the IRA broke, the whole pitiful charade of the 'peace process' came to an end and the nation was jolted back to reality.

But have Mr. Major and his Government learned a single thing from this experience? Apparently not. Even before the smoke from the first bomb-blast, in East London, could have receded, they were heard making pious declarations to the nation that this would not alter their resolve to press ahead with the peace process! "The peace process will go on," the Prime Minister whined in his TV broadcast to the nation three days after the bombing. "I commend all those who have the courage and sense, in the face of this atrocity, to work to prevent a wider return to violence."

As a message to the IRA this was truly feeble. It was nothing less than a confirmation that the Government had totally lost its nerve. Far from being a gesture of defiance against the bombers, it merely assured them that violence was paying off and encouraged them to engage in yet more of it. It was IRA bombing and killing which in the first place drove the Government to adopt this 'peace process', in which Britain has yielded concession after concession to the republican side without the slightest concession in return. Why on earth should the men of terror now abandon a strategy which has brought them such rich rewards?

Geoffrey Wheatcroft, one of the national newspaper columnists who has generally taken a robust and realistic position on the Ulster issue, spoke in the *Daily Express* on February 10th of Britain falling into the

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IRA's "cynical trap." He went on to say that: "The crucial question of whether the cease-fire was permanent and unconditional, or merely a tactical device, has been answered." It has indeed, but should there have ever been any doubt as to the answer in the first place? *Spearhead* was certainly never in any such doubt. In our October 1994 commentary we spoke of Gerry Adams delivering a 'victory' speech to his followers in Belfast in which he promised them "a free and united Irish Republic" and we said:-

"Does anyone seriously believe that if Adams and his terrorist friends do not see these words translated into reality by further and regular concessions by the British Government they are going to have any scruples about calling off the cease-fire and resuming the killing? Have they not categorically refused to say that the cease-fire is permanent? Have they said or done anything to suggest that they will hand in their weapons?"

Adams & Co. have in fact won enormous political benefits from the cease-fire while it lasted. They got a lifting of the broadcast

ban on Sinn Fein speakers. They obtained a worldwide platform for their views and even brought off the publicity coup of getting a handshake for Adams from President Clinton. Not least, they obtained a 'breather' from their murder campaign which enabled them to regroup, reorganise, retrain and rearm. As John Steele reported in *The Daily Telegraph* on February 13th:-

"The IRA has spent the 18-month cease-fire improving its recruitment and training to recover from a series of debilitating arrests and prosecutions which deprived it of trusted, middle-ranking terrorists... It is believed that the IRA, which has kept its command structure intact, has taken advantage of the break in hostilities to provide recruits with training, including dummy bombing runs."

Which of course anyone with a grain of sense would have known they would do. The plain fact is that from the beginning of this 'peace process' Sinn Fein and the IRA have run rings around John Major and the British Government, keeping the latter on tenderhooks desperately hoping that they would enter into its spirit and make con-

cessions while they on their part hadn't the slightest intention of ever doing so.

The whole affair has been yet another disaster for Major — but a disaster which there is no excuse whatever for his not having foreseen.

The lessons from the London bombings are plain enough, but it is equally plain that the Government has not learnt them. All it seems to have to offer is yet more of the same mush and slush about 'peace' while the bombers laugh quietly into their Guinness and plan the next explosion.

We have said it so often it becomes tiresome even to us to keep repeating it: there is only one honourable and effective way to bring about peace in Northern Ireland and the rest of the Kingdom, and that is to declare total war against the IRA and its allies and to prosecute that war unrelentingly and ruthlessly until they are liquidated once and for all. General McArthur had it right when he spoke about the war in Korea: "There's no substitute for victory."

Much ado about nothing

A strong contender for first prize as yawn of the decade must surely be the Scott enquiry into arms for Iraq and its predictable conclusion, which was published last month. Only in a nation like contemporary Britain could such a gigantic fuss have been made about what, from the very beginning, ought to have been a non-issue.

Every nation in proper possession of its senses sells its products to whichever customer will buy them and pay for them — regardless of whether it likes or dislikes that customer's politics. This is particularly applicable to the arms trade because the more a nation can increase its arms exports the more it can strengthen its arms industry — a vital requirement for any nation that wishes to be self-sufficient in national defence. The French understand this and consequently take an attitude to arms exports based on cool-headed realism instead of moral sanctimoniousness. They sell their weapons to whomever they choose, with business — and never politics — being the yardstick. The consequence is that France has an excellent arms export trade, which is good for French arms manufacturers and therefore good for the defence of France itself.

The only circumstances under which it might be argued that a nation should not sell arms to another is when those arms might be used against the nation doing the selling. However, in the real world this argument would only stand up in the event of the weapons in question possessing some special and important secret operational formula known only to the producing nation and intended to be withheld from the rest of the world. In any other circumstances refusal of one nation to trade in arms will only let in another, which will steal its business. In that

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

event, if a nation is going to fire missiles against British forces they may as well be British-made missiles rather than foreign ones — assuming that their effectiveness is not going to differ that much either way.

In 1982, at the time of the war between Iran and Iraq, the United Nations passed a resolution calling on members not to sell arms to either country. Some arms-producing nations, notably France, just ignored the resolution. Others, including the US and Germany, observed it and forbade their manufacturers to export any arms in violation of it. Some companies in each country defied these bans, with varying consequences.

The correct course for Britain to have taken in this case would have been to tell the United Nations to go to hell and, like the French, decide whether to send arms to the warring nations on a simple basis of self-interest. Instead, our Government of the time bowed to the UN dictate because it wanted to be seen as a good little boy in the eyes of 'world opinion'. It imposed an official ban on sales of arms. Nonetheless, there existed certain 'grey areas' of the export field where the goods in question might have been classified as equipment for making war and might not, according to how one looks at it. One case in point was machine tools sold to Iraq by Matrix Churchill of Coventry. The managing director of this company, Paul Henderson, was prosecuted on the grounds that these tools could have been used for making parts for artillery fuses. Later, when it was found that Matrix Churchill had been given the nod for the sales by the then Trade and Industry Minister acting for the Government, Alan Clark, the case against Henderson and two of his fellow directors collapsed. However, so also did Henderson's company in the process.

Then there was the affair of the 'Super Gun'. In 1990 Customs seized a load of large tubes about to be sent to Iraq, ostensibly pipes to equip a petrochemical plant but in reality barrels for a huge artillery piece then being assembled there. Again, it seems to have turned out that the DTI looked the other way over this deal, hoping that the cat would not get out of the bag. It did, and there were more ructions as everyone argued who was to blame.

All this led to the Scott enquiry. The enquiry found, in the end, that no-one involved on the Government's side had been guilty of any illegality or dishonesty — at least by deliberate design. This was just another way of saying that if they had it couldn't be proven. The Scott Report did, on the other hand, find that there had been monumental incompetence in the handling of the whole affair, particularly on the part of the government ministers and officials involved. But since it is fairly well estab-

lished that this Government is probably the most incompetent in the nation's history, that should hardly be a matter for surprise.

While all this has been going on, the British public as a whole has, for the most part, treated the matter with complete indifference; only the chattering and political classes have really got excited about it. Here is where ordinary native common sense has prevailed over the outraged 'morality' of politicians, journalists and others who like to set themselves up as keepers of the nation's conscience. For the reaction of the average man in the street to the outcry that British arms had been sold to Iraq would be: "So what?" In this simple but down-to-earth response can be seen the absurdity of the whole expensive saga, for which the Government, first of Margaret Thatcher then later of John Major, was to blame by its daft and spineless sacrifice of the interests of British industry to the demands of that paper tiger known as the 'International Community'.

Lords-bashing time again

Labour leader Tony Blair, delivering the newly instituted John Smith Memorial Lecture last month, announced that the next Labour Government will legislate to deprive hereditary peers of the right to vote in the House of Lords. At the same time he has not gone so far as to side with others in his party who would like to see the Lords abolished altogether or, alternatively, made a chamber whose members are wholly elected. His present formula appears to be that life-peers in the Lords may vote but hereditary ones may not.

In Mr. Blair's eyes this may well be seen as a clever compromise by which he may appease some on the left of his party while not going too far towards alienating public opinion beyond. However, he betrayed his own thinking on the subject when he said in the speech: "It is wrong and absurd that people should wield power on the basis of birth, not merit or election."

Here the Labour leader is of course touching upon one of the most fundamental issues of our time, and one on which people on the left seem to have totally closed minds. The issue embraces all the arguments about monarchy, aristocracy, inherited wealth and so much else. Why should someone be born with something that someone else is not born with? This question penetrates to the very essence of leftist and liberal ideology. It should be met simply by the contrary question: why not? Leftists and liberals have never got around to providing us with an answer; instead they have presumed that such an answer is not required because of the apparently self-evident wrongness of everything that is hereditary.

It is not our purpose here to argue in defence of the House of Lords as it is; on the contrary, there are strong arguments against the House of Lords as it is, and in favour of either reforming it or abolishing

it. All that we would say is that the hereditary element in the Lords is not one of them. Unlike the left, we regard good government as a priority for which there is no substitute, and if hereditary institutions can make some contribution towards the achievement of good government — quite regardless of whether they are seen as 'just' or 'fair' according to strict democratic criteria — they justify themselves on that account.

The same considerations apply to the institution of monarchy, also currently under ferocious attack from many quarters. Certainly, individual members of the present monarchy in Britain deserve a great deal of censure for their behaviour. But that doesn't form the basis of the present drive to get rid of this institution; the basis again lies in the old leftist dogma that "some people should not be born with something some others are not born with," and it would not matter to the holders of this dogma if all our royal family were complete paragons of virtue and were serving the nation well in every way; because they are born with something some others are not born with, they must be relieved of it! We must all be equal, you see!

Of course, the reform of the House of Lords is almost wholly irrelevant to the real ills that beset Britain today — which just shows how isolated Tony Blair and his party are from the realities of our national plight. Simon Heffer, writing in *The Daily Mail* on February 8th, had it summed up:-

"When Mr. Blair has enough difficulties preparing to confront him if he becomes Prime Minister, why does he wish to add reform of the Lords to the list? If he is elected, his priority must be to solve the problems of those who elect him. And it must be glaringly obvious to him that virtually no-one is remotely concerned about the House of Lords."

A bankers' government?

Staying with Tony Blair and the Labour Party, it is worth mentioning the revelation recently made by one of Bambi's senior advisers about how Labour will have to pay for the expensive schemes to which it has committed itself in its effort to woo the voters. Writing in the *New Statesman* last month, ex-Labour policy director Roland Wales said that a Labour Government would plunge Britain deeper into debt. Voters, he said, would not be prepared to wait for an increase in growth to fund services; they would want more and better jobs, better schools and better health and housing. And he added: "The time will come sooner rather than later when the Government will have to explain its case for higher borrowing."

So what's new? Should we really be surprised that a Labour Government in the making should be committing itself to a programme which would involve borrowing money on a huge scale — mainly from the international banks? Only the Simple Simons

of politics fail to understand that Labour and the moneylenders fit as naturally together as a horse and its rider. Far from a Labour Government having to borrow money as a regrettably necessary condition of its programme, it would be doing so as an indispensable condition of its existence. Borrowing money from bankers, after all, is what Labour Governments — like Tory ones — are for! Just as he who pays the *Danegeld* will never get rid of the Dane, governments and governments in waiting are sponsored by the international banking oligarchy precisely because they will pawn themselves to the bankers and thus yield to their creditors all effective power over their nations' affairs. What would be deeply worrying to the banking fraternity would be the prospect of a government in Britain determined not to finance its spending schemes by way of bank loans. With the Labour leader as the next probable occupant of No. 10 Downing Street, this prospect is a long way off, so the bankers can sleep peacefully at night-time dreaming of the juicy profits that are certain to come their way once 'socialism' returns to power!

Poison for export

At the end of January a curious piece of news hit the pages of some of the newspapers. According to a report in *The Sunday Express* of January 28th:-

"When scriptwriters from *East Enders*, *Coronation Street* and *Brookside* met to discuss storylines for a new TV soap opera they faced unusual problems. "For instead of London, Manchester or Liverpool, the setting was Kazakhstan, the former Soviet Republic where a night's viewing typically includes a programme

on improving sugar-beet yield and a documentary on potato farming.

"Tonight more than 13 million Kazakhs will tune to Channel 1 to be enthralled by the latest episode of a soap that is already topping the ratings. Millions of others in Omsk, Uzbekistan and even China will also watch.

"Astonishingly, British taxpayers have funded the weekly show with more than £1 million."

The report went on to describe how British money and TV expertise were being exported to these far corners of the earth under a special scheme sponsored by the Government called the 'Know How Fund', described as part of the Overseas Development Agency and said to "support the transition to democracy and the market economy."

The soap depicts two families living as next-door neighbours in Kazakhstan, one Kazakh and the other Russian. The report said that one of the objects of the story is "to show how ethnic families should live in harmony." Yes, you've guessed what's coming next — the son of the Kazakh family, Gleb, and the Russian family's daughter Camilla fall in love and marry!

In a signed article about Russia by our editor last month it was described how many Russians resent the importation into their country of western cultural decadence. What better example is there than this?

Of course, all this was thoroughly predictable. If the culture distorters of Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Union want to start poisoning their people with race-mixing garbage, what better way

British TV shows how: race-mixing scene from new soap in Kazakhstan



than to call in those with the greatest know-how in the business — the programme-makers of British television? So it is that, according to the *SE* report, "twenty British scriptwriters, producers and costume, make-up and sound, set and lighting experts were taken to Kazakhstan."

All in the cause of bringing 'democracy' to the backward regions of the world!

Reading it all wrong

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered a message to Europe last month which, by its tone, was primarily directed at Britain. Speaking at the Belgian University of Louvain, he declared that the day of the nation-state was over. He urged the politicians of the continent not to slow down the advance to deeper integration of the 'European Union', and said:-

"We have no desire to return to the nation-state of old. It cannot solve the great problems of the 21st century. Nationalism has brought great suffering to our continent.... If individual partners are not prepared to participate in certain steps towards integration, the others should not be denied the opportunity to move forward and develop increased co-operation."

Herr Kohl could not have got it more wrong. Far from the day of the nation-state being over, every sign as we approach the new century of which he speaks is that nationalism is again resurgent. The tendency is most highly visible in Eastern Europe, including the countries of the former Soviet Union, but it can also be seen by the growth of nationalist political parties in France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and, not least, Britain. It is also indicated by the strong resistance to European integration shown in Denmark and Norway. In Kohl's own country, Germany, there is rising opposition to the single European currency as well as to the flood of 'refugees' that has poured over the borders in recent years.

As for the nation-state not being able to solve the great problems of the 21st century, what is demonstrable is the precise opposite: internationalism has singularly failed to solve the problems of the century we are still in, whether these be political, economic or racial. Economic internationalism, for instance, is sucking all the wealth and industrial dynamism out of the former leading manufacturing nations of the White World and operating to the benefit of their competitors, principally in East Asia. Even Germany today is suffering from this trend as leading companies from that country 'relocate' production in the cheap-labour countries of the 'Pacific Rim'.

Chancellor Kohl, far from representing the coming tide, is in fact swimming desperately against the tide. It is the day of globalism that is nearing its end and a new era of nationalism that is dawning. Like others of his kind, he is destined to become one of the political dinosaurs of the new century now on its way.

A NATION UNFIT TO FIGHT?

JOHN TYNDALL looks at the latest scheme for emasculating Britain's armed forces

I AM one of those just old enough to remember a Second World war song which began with the words: "Kiss me goodnight Sergeant Major..." I was reminded of this little ditty when reading recently about a new plan the politicians are currently hatching for Britain's armed forces.

In a report in *The Daily Mail* of the 24th January it was stated that military chiefs had been ordered (by the Government — who else?) "to train thousands of 'agony aunts' to tackle problems faced by servicemen and women."

The most immediate reason given for this new plan is the necessity to combat 'discrimination' — both racial and sexual. The job of the agony aunts, according to the report...

"... will be to deal with an expected increase in the number of racial and sexual harassment claims against the Ministry of Defence from women and members of ethnic minorities."

The report went on to say that:-

"The controversial scheme is laid out in the Equal Opportunities Directive — a highly detailed 30-page document obtained by the *Daily Mail*.

"It sets out the current law and its implications for military personnel, and states that discrimination or harassment of any form will not be tolerated.

"Specially selected officers will be retrained to work as 'equal opportunity advisers' for service personnel.

"Soldiers will be warned of the type of behaviour and language that constitutes harassment and discrimination and will be expected to inform their superiors of all breaches of the Army's equal opportunities policy.

"Unit commanding officers received the document last week and have been told it must be enforced immediately. A similar paper will be issued to the Royal Navy within the next two weeks and a third is currently being written for the RAF.

"It means that every serviceman and woman will be fully informed of how to complain about their colleagues and the way they are treated at work. The directive describes in great detail how a complaint should be lodged and appears to encourage those who feel victimised to take their cases to industrial tribunals or seek help from the Commission for Equal Opportunities or the Commission for Racial Equality."

The most interesting feature of the above can be seen at the beginning of the final paragraph in which it is stated that "every servicemen and woman will be fully informed of how to complain about their colleagues and the way they are being treated at work." This suggests that the rules apply not only to women and members of the ethnic minorities, who may decide that they are being sexually or racially discriminated against or harassed, as the case may be, but any service personnel who do not like the way they are being treated. The mind boggles at the thought of what kind of fighting units, if any, all this is going to turn our armed forces into.

A LOOK BACK

On the 2nd October 1952 I reported at the Park Hall Barracks, Oswestry, for the first day of my two years of national service in the Royal Artillery. I was 18 years old, and on the train with me were many other young fellows who were travelling to the same destination for the same purpose. As the train drew into Oswestry Station we found the platform filled with NCOs bawling at us almost before we had stepped off it. According to my own reckoning, we were still civilians and would remain so until such time as we stepped across the barracks threshold. That, however, was not the way these NCOs saw it, and it did not seem prudent to argue with them. We were ushered onto the backs of army trucks to the sound of loudly barked orders interspersed with bellows against those deemed to be moving too slowly, and then transported



British Commandos drilling on an aircraft carrier on the way to the Falklands in 1982. Only by hard training and discipline was victory made possible. Will the future army be comprised of cry-babies?

to the training camp that was to be our home for the next ten weeks.

On being issued with uniforms and equipment, we were then consigned to the huts where we would sleep. The next morning we made our first appearance on the barrack square, where we were introduced to marching drill. In the ten weeks following we did a great deal of this — to the accompaniment of commentaries, first by a bombardier and then later by a sergeant, which seemed calculated to reduce our self-esteem to the lowest possible level. If one failed immediately to achieve the required standards of martial bearing and step one was liable to be likened to a pregnant duck or a castrated camel — these being among the more genteel and repeatable expressions that I can recall; there were many far cruder.

On one occasion Sergeant Cross, our principal drill instructor for the period, decided that when standing to attention I did not have my arms pressed sufficiently tightly to my body nor my clenched hands in the correct position with thumbs pointed downward. He administered a whack upon one of the latter with his swagger stick which, what with the weather being rather cold that day, caused no little pain, resulting in an involuntary wincing noise on my part. "Don't hiss through your teeth at me, soldier," the sergeant yelled, "or I'll have you up on a charge of insubordination!"

Gunner Waites was less fortunate. He was tall, skinny and ungainly, and had the greatest difficulty adjusting to gun drill. Our Sergeant nicknamed him 'Daisy'. On one hot October day he was made to hold the ramrod (a heavy iron instrument) at full stretch above his head and in this position circle the square at the double several times, to the accompaniment of a torrent of abuse and expletives from the zealous Sergeant while the rest of us watched and listened feeling fortunate that we were not in his boots.

Mention of boots brings me to the endless evenings spitting and polishing in readiness for the next morning's inspection. If our turnout and kit were not sparkling for the occasion we would really be 'for it'. I found that this exercise left little room for relaxation after a tough day on the square. On one evening two bombardiers came into our hut and started looking at the progress we had made.

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One picked up a pair of boots on which some poor recruit had been labouring for about two hours and decided that they were nowhere near up to scratch. "These boots are f...ing terrible," he screamed. "What've you been doing all this f...ing time?" He then proceeded to play an impromptu game of football with his fellow NCO, using one of the boots as the ball. I don't know what happened to their owner in the morning!

One fellow in our squad was a lay-preacher — a prissy individual who prided himself on never swearing. He soon became unpopular on account of his superior and self-righteous attitude. We thought that nemesis had caught up on him one day on the square when in attempting to shoulder arms he dropped his rifle. The Sergeant, beetroot-faced, marched up to him and, employing lines in very common use at the time, roared: "You know what you are? You're a f...ing idiot! What are you?"

"I'm an idiot, Sergeant," our lay-preacher replied. "Ah yes, but what kind of idiot?" the Sergeant retorted. "The kind you just described, Sergeant," the man said nonchalantly. To our surprise at the time, he got away with it!

Physical training was really hard going. Our instructor was Bombardier Banks, who may be remembered by soccer aficionados of that period as Tommy Banks, left back for Bolton Wanderers and England. Banks was a very fit and muscular type who clearly spent a lot of time working out, and he had total contempt for any man who did not match his own physical standards. As a keen sportsman in those days, I was in better shape than the average, but I was not exempt from the lashings of the Bombardier's tongue. As you were on the wallbars having finished what you were quite certain was the last chin-up within your power, he would stand beside you with a leer on his face threatening the most appalling consequences if you did not manage at least one more. A fellow next to me who quite clearly was at the end of his tether, having given all he had, was dismissed by the Bombardier as "a f...ing useless lump of s..." (among other similarly poetic descriptions). Another fellow, rather overweight, had the misfortune to bear the name of Whitehouse. No prizes are offered for guessing how he was addressed by all NCOs in the unit!

After a week of all this, we would look forward to Saturday, when we hoped to have a bit of time off and go into town. But it was not always to be. On one such occasion our turnout and drill had not satisfied the Sergeant and he decided that we would spend the time until dusk cutting one of the barrack lawns, for which task we were issued with — razor blades!

ONLY WAY TO TRAIN AN ARMY

This was the pattern of our lives for the duration of our training period, after which we were allocated to our service regiments and posted all over the world. The training period was unpleasant and at times brutal. I am certain that at the time we all hated our drill-instructors with a venom that could well have led to murder had the consequences not been soberly weighed in the balance. Looking back in retrospect, however, I can appreciate that most of them were not really such bad fellows. They had a job to do, which was to lick us into shape as soldiers. They did it in the only way possible in all really effective armies throughout history. The odd few fellows — very few — did crack up and they were invalided out. But it was a point of manly honour and self-respect among the vast majority of us that we should not be among them.

These experiences were not unique. They were the fate of millions of British men of my generation. Most probably, we could today claim that they amounted to 'harassment' — yet such terms were not heard of in the army to which I belonged. As for the idea that we should each of us, upon joining, be issued with a book of instructions on how to make complaints when we thought we had been unkindly treated, that would have been regarded as quite hilarious.

And what about 'harassment' on grounds of 'race'? Well, there was plenty of this — if you really want to give that name to it. One Irish fellow was regularly described by NCOs as originating "from the bogs," while in another squad (not mine) a Scots recruit, upon

being recognised as such by way of his name and accent, was ordered to report to the Q-stores and ask for a can of tartan paint! He did not need the attention of an 'agony aunt' or 'stress counsellor' following the ridicule (including the 'ethnic' dimension) that greeted his request for that item of equipment. Then we had a Maltese in our service regiment in Germany. He was regularly assailed with quips about his ethnic background, but he learned to live with them and eventually attained the rank of bombardier, whereupon he was able to get his own back on some of his Anglo-Saxon verbal oppressors. Nobody ever complained.

Scotsmen were usually known as 'Jock', Irishmen as 'Paddy' and Welshmen as 'Taff'. But one chap in our regiment (a geordie from Newcastle) who had rather thick lips, jet-black curly hair and a darker-than-average complexion got stuck with the nickname of 'Sambo'. He didn't complain either, nor did he suffer an emotional breakdown as a result of this appellation. He too became a bombardier and was generally well-regarded.

The difference was in that in those days we didn't look upon this sort of thing as racial or any other kind of 'harassment'. It was a man's world. You were expected to take it, and you did. Men who would buckle under in the face of such treatment were regarded as being no bloody good for the forces and certainly not the slightest use in battle were they ever to be exposed to it.

WOMEN SEPARATE

Women, of course, were in the army of my day. They were placed in the Women's Royal Army Corps and referred to as WRACs. As such, they were assigned to jobs suited to their physical, mental and emotional make-ups, which all rational people in those times recognised as fundamentally different from those of men. It was never a question of denying that women were equal to men in courage, only of understanding that their courage was of a different kind — exhibited in the not exceptional case of the mother who gives her life to save her child. Because the obvious biological differences between men and women were understood as a matter of basic common sense, the armed forces were spared the kind of problems that were exemplified by the case of Lynn Goodall, a former acting sergeant in the Royal Signals, who won £47,500 compensation from the Ministry of Defence last year after it was found that she had been subjected to abuse and intimidation on a promotion course. She claimed that she had been told by an officer that she should strap down her breasts when running and that she had been physically threatened and told that women were not wanted in the services. It was of course quite ridiculous that Miss Goodall had in the first place been subjected to a course in which she was required to compete on equal terms with men. In a properly ordered army this would never have happened, but in the army of today — watched over diligently by the 'Equal Opportunities' industry — such things are expected and no expense is being spared to set up the apparatus to deal with them.

All this points to the fact that in the armed forces of the 1990s the task of readiness to defend our country against its enemies is no longer regarded as the foremost priority. Fighting efficiency takes second place to the need to comply with the 'liberal' commandments of the new *zeitgeist*, with 'anti-racism' and 'sexual equality' much in the forefront. In addition to this we have another imperative: the hard and tough discipline, albeit with its occasional injustices and excesses, which makes men out of boys must be consigned to the dark ages of the past and a new military life introduced which outlaws nastiness, name-calling and stress. Should the latter occur, agony aunts will be on hand to whom soldiers may turn for comfort and solace. "The horrible Sergeant-Major called you unpleasant names, did he, Private Snooks? Never mind, sit down and have a good cry. Then we can fill in a form of complaint against him!"

The report in the *Daily Mail*, it may be recalled, speaks of 'thousands' of these agony aunts being trained. One wonders how much all this is going to cost — just as the combat strength of our armed forces is being trimmed to the bone on the grounds of unavoidable economy. This is to say nothing of the expense to the

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A NATION UNFIT TO FIGHT?

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nation of all the complaints procedures that are bound to result from the new rules about 'harassment', etc. Will there be any time or resources left for actual military training after all this? And will we have any soldiers left able to stand up to two hours' rifle drill, let alone a determined, well-trained and ruthless foe threatening our shores?

CREATING A SOFT SOCIETY

We should not be surprised, however, that this nonsense is gaining currency. It is all part of the 'New World Order' that our controllers have been planning for us: a New World Order in which, not only will nations not be required to defend their frontiers (for no such frontiers will any longer exist), but courage, toughness and manly qualities will no longer be seen as an indispensable requirement in populations. Everywhere in the modern culture there is the frantic effort to eliminate hardship and danger. Everywhere there is the supposition that a tranquil life, free from stress, is part of the package of fundamental 'human rights' that should be the possession of everyone.

We see this in the crusade against school 'bullying' that has captured the ardour of certain politicians and has been the subject of comment before in these columns. On no account should the young lad at school or anywhere else be in danger of getting 'bullied' — for that might require the bringing out in him of qualities of physical and moral resourcefulness of which real men are made. The aunties (of both sexes) who make this impossible demand have not the slightest idea of the ancient traditions of the boys' school playground under which the smaller fellow who fights back against his bigger tormentor (even if he cannot beat him) wins

respect, while the wimp (of whatever size) who backs away from a challenge is despised. This vigorous, though sometimes harsh, schoolboy culture is part of the process of growing up. If there are some occasionally who cannot cope with it and become emotional casualties, that's tough! But it's a tough world, and a nation's task is to produce people capable of surviving in that world — people able to live with hardship, danger — yes, and cruelty — as ever-present features of their environment and to survive them when they appear.

The human prototypes of this cushioned society that today's 'liberals' pursue as an ideal can be seen in the personages of the public men of our place and time. They are not like the public men of former ages. Their faces are soft and their bodies puny. Their voices have a certain 'unisex' timbre. Their demeanours are bland and pasty, with the careful avoidance of any strong or forthright expression. Their eyes are not capable of anger, only of petulance. They do not understand political ideals, only political manoeuvres. They are not the iron that is forged in the red-hot furnace of real life; they are the butter that is made pliable in the mildness of room temperature. Do I have to name the politician who first springs to mind as the personification of this type?

Among the many tasks facing our movement, none is more important than that of combating this deadly undermining of national manhood and this sickly worship of weakness that is so common a feature of the liberal world-view. Nations that shirk such a responsibility to their youth are doomed to disappear from history.

We in Britain have enough models to set before the young as to what sort of a people we should be. They lived in the past in Drake, Clive and Nelson. They were popularised in the poems and stories of Kipling. They are alive today in the Paras who stormed Mount Longden. Don't let the agony aunts, the social workers and the stress counsellors render them extinct!

THE ZULUS AND THE BRITISH

Some brief African reminiscences, by JOHN WEST

OVER THE YEARS certain misguided individuals have put forward the theory that the Zulus were equal in military excellence to the legions of Rome, Cromwell's Ironsides and Napoleon's Grand Army. This is a myth that needs exploding.

The Zulus formed part of the Bantu tribe who lived in the North-East of Natal. They had originally occupied themselves with farming and cattle raiding, but in 1816 under a Chief called Chaka, they began to attack neighbouring tribes and seize their land. Much nonsense has been written about Chaka, with many Blacks and Whites claiming that he was a greater military genius than Napoleon or Rommel. This claim is pure hogwash.

THE ZULUS' MILITARY PLAN

Chaka's military tactic was to deploy his troops in a group with a central block and two widely flung flanks. The centre block bore the brunt of the battle while the flanks moved around to attack the enemy from the rear. This simple plan was the beginning and end of his military 'genius'. Throughout Zulu history it was never modified or expanded to meet new military situations. It must also be said that the Zulus' tribal rivals were hardly great fighters in the first place and would, more than often, run away rather than face them in battle. But if a tribe did decide to

stand and fight, the Zulus could call upon unlimited supplies of men and thereby overwhelm their enemy by sheer weight of numbers.

Chaka finally went mad and was murdered by his brother, Dingane, who then seized control of the tribe. He pursued a policy of extermination towards white settlers but was finally defeated by the Boers at a battle near the Nkome river. After his death, Zulu military power declined but it was revived in the 1870s under Cetewayo.

THE ZULU WARS

Cetewayo began to build up his army and started to attack white settlements. In January 1879 the British moved into Zululand to stop these massacres but, foolishly, the Commander, Lord Chelmsford, divided his forces, leaving 800 troops



RORKE'S DRIFT: THE HEAT OF BATTLE
These men's victory against enormous odds constitutes one of the most glorious feats of British military history

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positioned in a weak spot under a hill called Isandhlwana. The Zulus fell upon these soldiers with a force of approximately 15,000 to 20,000 men. The British fought heroically for some time until their ammunition ran out.

Defeat for the outnumbered British was inevitable and they were overwhelmed. Zulu dead amounted to 3,500. This was the Zulus' only victory against the British army.

RORKE'S DRIFT

The ultimate superiority of the British soldier was proved at the tiny Swedish mission station at Rorke's Drift. The mission house had been taken over by the army as a hospital, and in it were 36 sick men. Apart from these, there were 80 men of the 24th Foot under the command of Lieutenant Bromhead, and Lieutenant Chard of the Royal Engineers (there was also a small band of black levies, who fled just before the battle).

At 3.00 p.m. on the 22nd of January, two survivors from the battle at Isandhlwana reached the station and informed Chard and

Bromhead of the defeat. The two Commanders decided to hold the post at all costs, and so built defensive walls of mealie bags and wooden boxes. By 4.30 p.m. several thousand Zulus had arrived, and they immediately launched a series of attacks which lasted until the next day. Despite the fact that the Zulus had rifles taken from the British dead at Isandhlwana, they failed to breach the flimsy defences or crush the iron nerve of the British troops. On the 23rd of January the Zulus gave up the attack and fled.

The Zulus days as a military threat finally came to an end at Ulundi (4th of July 1879) where a British force wiped out the Zulu army. Although it is hard to believe now, Cetewayo was actually allowed to visit London and plead his 'case' despite the bloodshed he had caused and the British government reinstated him as Zulu leader.

GREAT EPISODE

Rorke's Drift will always be remembered as one of the greatest episodes in the history

of the British Army. In all, eleven Victoria Crosses were won on that glorious day, seven of them to a single company of the 24th Foot. (A few years ago a Labour Council refused to repair the grave of one of these VC winners in case the restoration offended immigrants!)

The heroes of Rorke's Drift are an example to us all in these dark days. May our courage and will prove as strong in our battle for national survival.

I sincerely hope that when we are victorious, our party will honour the victory at Rorke's Drift with a Service held every year on the anniversary of the battle.

One nationalist of my acquaintance expressed the view that a BNP government should support the Zulus in their battle against the ANC. I am personally against such an idea. If two black tribes wish to destroy themselves in a tribal war, then so be it. Our only concern should be to protect those Whites caught in the middle. We must never pledge support to any black political force, be it communist or nationalist.

STIRRINGS DOWN UNDER

NIGEL JACKSON reports from Melbourne on growing discontent among Australians with their establishment politicians and the coming of a new force

On Australia Day (January 26th), which commemorates the landing of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove under Governor Phillip in 1788, an important meeting was held at the Heidelberg Town Hall in suburban Melbourne and attracted an audience of around 400 citizens.

The main speaker was Australia's most controversial politician, Graeme Campbell, the now independent member for Kalgoorlie, the nation's largest electorate, in Western Australia. Until recently, Campbell was a member of the ruling Australian Labour Party (ALP), but late last year he was expelled from the party, even though he has been a remarkably successful politician, increasing his majority at the last two federal elections, and even though the coming federal election looks to be another cliffhanger in which, for both major parties, every seat won may be vital. Why then was he expelled?

The answer is that he had been telling the truth — and too much of the truth — for too long, very publicly and the semi-secret Establishment, including the Zionist élite which many believe to be at its heart, decided he had to go.

A pretext was found, of course. Campbell had on more than one occasion addressed meetings of the Australian League of Rights, the nation's premier patriotic movement, whose spokesmen dare to insist on the importance of racial discrimination, the value of our British inheritance and the insidious power of Jewish influence in national and international politics. On the latest of these occasions Campbell had jokingly stated that the best present Prime Minister, Paul Keating could give Australia would be to arrange his own state funeral. Offence was loudly and publicly taken by those whose offensive

remarks to each other in the federal parliament are a regular habit — and Campbell went.

He has not been long in formulating a strategy of response. Firstly, he has decided to stand as an independent for Kalgoorlie at the coming election. This has caused division within the ranks of the ALP in Western Australia, with several prominent figures (enraged at the way Campbell was treated) publicly stating that they would not campaign against him. The local coalition candidate (the coalition of the Liberal and National parties forms the current 'conservative' opposition) has announced that he will be directing his preference to Campbell. Thus there is a real chance that Campbell will be returned to the next parliament; and there is an outside chance that in a hung parliament he could hold the balance of power.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Campbell, however, is accepting greater responsibility than this and is manfully shouldering a heavy burden of national responsibility that has fallen upon him. He is endeavouring to coordinate and inspire a national campaign to return a senator from five states in Australia, the aim being to seize the balance of power in the Senate, Australia's upper house. In Victoria he is endorsing the Senate team run by Australians Against Further Immigration (AAFI), a minority party that has developed into a force on the Australian political scene since its founding eight years ago. The Melbourne meeting was organised by AAFI.

In his speech Campbell said that he sees the coming 1996 federal election as a watershed in our national political history: "A new beginning — or more of the same."

He asserted that 'more of the same,'

whether under the 'imperial edicts' of Paul Keating or the coalition led by John ("I haven't got a prejudiced bone in my body") Howard, will lead to further deterioration of civic morale, endeavour and production.

Campbell stands for Australian self-reliance. After remembering coalition governments' attempts in the fifties and sixties to hang on to the coat-tails of Britain and then the USA, he commented that Keating now locates the national 'salvation' in Asia. "This is true cargo cult mentality," said Campbell. Amidst loud applause he added: "Australia is not an Asian country. It is not a part of Asia."

Developing themes from his recently published book *Australia Betrayed*, Campbell attacked the 'multi-cultural industry' as being composed of a number of minority ethnic groups led, in most cases, by self-appointed élites who posed as representatives of their peoples without really acting in their interests or having a true mandate. (Campbell has a large Aboriginal constituency in his electorate, talks to its members and reports that most of them are disgusted with the behaviour of the Aboriginal Affairs industry.)

The multi-cultural industry effectively pressurises the politicians of both major parties by promising votes in return for grants. "It is a vicious circle," Campbell said, "And it will only be broken if there is intervention by the public at large." At the present time, he added, the ethnic lobby groups are bilking the Australian taxpayers of billions of dollars each year.

Campbell said that Australia's real role in the world is to be a "fair trader" and that the only criterion for immigrants should be "net value to Australia." "Multi-culturalism,

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STIRRINGS DOWN UNDER

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however," he continued, "has become a religion, whose priests vilify opponents like professor Geoffrey Blainey (Australia's best known academic historian), a man who, unlike John Howard, refuses to recant."

DEBT TO BRITISH

Addressing attacks on Australia's national identity by some of his former ALP colleagues, Campbell paid tribute to Australian pioneers and servicemen and said: "The greatest debt owed by Australians is to those of predominantly Anglo-Celt background who gave their lives to provide a safe haven in this land." Dismissing contemptuously an attempt by a coalition MP to decry the policy of assimilation, Campbell then paid tribute to the minority of Australia's war dead who were not Anglo-Celt and defined their sacrifices as "the ultimate act of assimilation."

Campbell pointed out that the Establishment's policy of multi-culturalism encourages foreigners to come to Australia and remain foreigners against the wishes of the majority of citizens and at their expense. Calling for a return to a policy of "balanced immigration," Campbell said that Australia needs no patronising by "cultural commissars" and should demand loyalty from all newcomers to its mainstream values.

Campbell derided a recent statement by Keating to his ALP henchmen that the issues for the coming election would be MABO (Aboriginal land rights), the republic and the flag. He told how he had replied that for any true Labour party in a land of a million unemployed the issues should be "Jobs, jobs and jobs."

In a recent speech that was characteristically wide-ranging and full of common sense (and which often reminded me of John Tyndall's book *The Eleventh Hour*), Campbell described the policies that are needed if Australia is to find genuine work for the jobless and reduce our horrendous national debt. He discussed the dangers to our national sovereignty and the disgrace of handing on to one's children a significantly lower standard of living.

He drew great applause when he quoted General Douglas MacArthur's dictum: "Beware not of the enemy without but of the enemy within!" and then he told how an Aboriginal friend named Billy King (from Mount Barnett) had stood up to Government propagandists who were denigrating white people by telling his fellow Aborigines at that time: "The white people saved the lives of all of us in the great war [WWII — ed.]. If the Japanese had got here, they'd have killed all of us."

Campbell concluded his speech by stressing six basic points he stands for: (1) redevelopment of Australian manufacturing industry; (2) reduction of immigration; (3) cessation of institutionalised multi-culturalism; (4) introduction of Citizens Initiated Referenda; (5) renewal of agricultural Australia and of better relations between town and country; and (6) the traditional family (of Mum, Dad and the children),

whose greatest threat is unemployment.

WHAT CHANCE SUCCESS?

I attended this meeting with great interest, as I wanted to appraise the likelihood of success of the Campbell-AAFI alliance. After all, in 1974 I had enthusiastically supported a Senate campaign by the former Liberal Party senator George Hannan, a genuine British and Catholic Christian conservative who had been dropped from the team in favour of some up-and-coming 'small 'l' liberal.' The moment I had attended the first major public rally, I could see there was no steam in it. There was an insufficiency of talent, psychological force and heart-stirring symbolism. Sure enough, for all Hannan's endearing and impressive personal qualities, the breakaway attempt was a fiasco.

Most of the 400 people attending the recent meeting were elderly, people of the 'good old days' (I am fifty-six myself). Almost all of Melbourne's 'extreme right' identities were present. Although vocal and attentive, this audience did not look like the sap of a new political movement with a great future; but there were certain other signs of hope not present at the meeting so many years before.

For the first time, I was able to hear the leadership of AAFI in action (I have often read their excellent letters in the newspapers). The AAFI President, Dr. Rodney Spencer, chaired the meeting. Diffident in appearance, he nevertheless spoke firmly and sensibly. His wife, Robyn, gave a long and acute analysis of Australia's malaise. She has a forceful personality, lucid mind, delightfully feminine appearance and melodious speaking voice. She deeply moved the audience by quoting from John McRae's poem *In Flanders Fields* at the end of her address and called on the audience not to let fall any longer the torch that those dying war heroes handed on to us.

The third key figure in the AAFI is Dennis McCormack, an indefatigable researcher into the corruption of Australian politics, which he told us he can trace back in continuing patterns to 1948. Saturnine in appearance, theatrical in manner, satirical in temperament, McCormack is the AAFI number-one Senate candidate for Victoria, and Campbell believes he can win a Senate seat. "The Australians are back from holidays. We are back from the beach!" This was McCormack's skilfully ambiguous opening remark.

He won enormous applause when he illustrated how little Keating represents the spirit of Ben Chifley, postwar ALP Prime

Minister in the late forties, by quoting from a 1949 newspaper editorial supporting Chifley's stand in favour of the White Australia Policy. McCormack tellingly



GRAEME CAMPBELL: Expelled for speaking out.

attacked "travelling Asiocrats" such as Stephen Fitzgerald and John Menadue, and reminded the audience of the famous admission by former ALP Prime Minister Bob Hawke that the two major parties had conspired to keep immigration off the political agenda at elections, while knowing full well that they were flouting majority public opinion.

These three AAFI spokespeople were indeed impressive; and so was Campbell, to whom I spoke personally for the first time after the meeting. He is a big man in many ways — tall, broad-shouldered, a man who has worked at heavy labour on farms as well as behind desks, a man who has a tender and sensitive smile (despite his gravelly voice) and a man who is clearly ready to take on in a healthier political community duties more profound than he might have expected.

FAVOURABLE TIME

It is a favourable moment in Australian history. There is far greater public disquiet than there was in 1974, far greater public awareness that the nation is being very badly led by an Establishment amalgam of untrustworthy politicians of both major parties, deceitful media using defamation and censorship, petty and self-interested special interest groups and 'silly saint' humanitarians including the greater number of church leaders.

On the other hand, this Establishment commands gigantic financial power and brilliant manipulative skills for dealing with an anxious public. Taboos are enforced. The

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worldwide pattern of repressive legislation is intruding into our political life with the passing of the Racial Hatred Bill and other laws, such as the 1994 amendment to the Crimes Act to allow favouring of ethnic minority members in court before sentencing.

It is possible that the timing of the dumping of Campbell from the reigning political party was chosen with calculation on the basis that it would have blown over by the time of an election in late 1996. Now, however, the suspicion exists that the election will be called soon, within weeks, since both parties and the Establishment they serve are now afraid of the growing public support shown in opinion polls for the Campbell-AAFI alliance.

That alliance needs to attract much more talent, psychological charisma and insight into symbolism if it is to succeed in its long-term aim of directing Australia on to a new path. In the meantime it has a major task ahead of it to win one House of Representatives seat and five Senate seats in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

The predominant symbolism at this meeting was that of the outback, the Bush, the world of 'Banjo' Patterson and Henry

Lawson. Music came from two countryish guitar-players, one of them being Paul Madigan, who lost a radio job as a result of his 'politically incorrect' views and consequent Zionist pressure. That tradition has value in Australia's history and culture, but is much less important than the Christian and British contribution of around two thousand years. Yet much of the mythology of that contribution has tended to lose its power in recent decades and **something new is required**. The Campbell-AAFI alliance showed **no sign** of knowing what it might be.

BNP members and some other readers of *Spearhead* might well argue that the essential is a doctrine of racial integrity — the return of Australia to the British who won it; and it is certainly true that AAFI are too eager to escape the insult word 'racist' and are unwilling (it seems) to discuss the serious aspects of racial and ethnic differences.

However, I believe that the **new element** that is needed is a fresh cultural mix of Australian, British and (to a lesser extent) European tradition based upon an entirely reassessed understanding of the Christian religion that has been the cornerstone of British culture. The foolish dogmatizing based

on redemptivist theology deriving from the letters attributed to Saint Paul and other early Fathers must be dropped. The life and teaching of Jesus as it is recorded in the four canonical gospels needs to be revisioned in terms of the perennial Tradition as this has been expounded by René Guénon, Ananda Coomaraswamy, Frithjof Schuon, Martin Lings, Titus Burckhardt and Marco Pallis. The validity of pre-Christian British and northern European religious traditions, including Goddess worship that was later slandered as 'witchcraft,' needs to be readmitted.

Only on such a true foundation can the truth be infused into our national culture in sufficient strength to empower individual leaders with both the spirit and the capability to challenge the powerful vested interests of the world's financial system, based on usury and the internationalisation of the world. The Perennialists eschew syncretism in religion, while admiring and acknowledging all valid sacred traditions. Exactly the same approach is needed to the racial and ethnic question: racial conservation is better for humanity than race-mixing, but all races and ethnic groups possess their own innate dignity which needs to be respected.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE: THE NEW POLITICS AND THE OLD

TONY LECOMBER analyses the successes and failures of Nationalism in Britain and Europe, and spotlights the way forward

All organisations must periodically examine the past, the present and all the new developments the present entails, together with those just over the horizon, and make a judgement about the future. Additionally, through a process known as organisational learning, an organisation will itself learn — through its members as part of a team and through its distinctive organisational culture. Not to do so implies stagnation as a result of 'missing the boat'.

At the turn of the century, the two big UK political parties were the Whigs (Liberals) and the Tories (Conservatives). The Liberals found their position eroded by Labour until the latter took office, at which time the fortunes of the Liberal Party went into long-term decline, with the party reaching its nadir in 1970 with just six MPs returned to Parliament.

For too long, nothing within the Liberal Party had changed. Then under Jeremy Thorpe, who had not long assumed the leadership, and continuing under David Steel particularly, great changes took place. Analyses were made, lessons were learnt and the Liberals adopted community politics and presented a fresh face to the public. In 1992 the Liberals (now the Liberal Democrats) returned 20 MPs and obtained a vote of nearly six million compared to Labour's eleven and a half million votes and 271 MPs. Two years later the Liberal Democrats surpassed the Tories to become the second

largest party at local council level. From coming within a hairs breadth of extinction in 1970, the Liberals have come back and are now again a credible political force.

Looking abroad, one can see the same process at work with the Italian Social Movement (MSI). In 1980 the organisation was moribund if not actually shrinking under the leadership of octogenarian Georgio Almirante and had been for some years, even with proportional representation. At the time, the same old stale and unsaleable fascism from forty to fifty years previously was all that was being peddled. Incredibly, this sorry state of affairs continued for another eight years, until his replacement by Gianfranco Fini. Then, the MSI led by Fini exploded into life by shattering the old stereotypes of nationalism and presenting a new face to the world best exemplified by the unlikely looking 'fascist' Alessandra Mussolini. The reinvigorated MSI grew stronger as a consequence and simultaneously attracted the support of more and more voters, rising from 5.5 per cent under Almirante to 20 per cent under Fini. Part of this process included renaming the MSI the National Alliance, ditching the fascist commitment to dictatorship and adopting a modern nationalist policy suite.

GOVERNMENT

Only last year, the National Alliance was actually in government — in coalition with

Silvio Berlusconi, the media tycoon and leader of Forza Italia and Umberto Bossi leader of the Northern League. While the disgrace of Berlusconi has led to the fall of that government, the time that the National Alliance and Gianfranco Fini had to make themselves more public has led to Fini and the National Alliance gaining significantly in popularity (their present poll rating is 60%!).

The National Alliance is not the only Nationalist party doing well in Europe. Jörg Haider's Freedom Party in Austria recently polled very well in their elections. Again, the Freedom Party is another Nationalist party with a distinctly modern nationalist flavour.

In Belgium and in Sweden nationalists have over the last few years made notable gains, namely the Vlaams Block and the Swedish Democrats respectively. Once again, both these nationalist parties are of the modern stripe presenting thoughtful nationalist policies that are all the more persuasive because of their common sense approach and moderate language.

Finally, in the role call of successful continental nationalist parties there is the *Front National* led by the enigmatic Jean Marie Le Pen. Le Pen, more than anyone else, has reinvented nationalism for sale to the public. All of the modern nationalist parties previously mentioned have taken their cue from the success of the *Front National*. Le Pen understood back in the early 1980s

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SUCCESS AND FAILURE: THE NEW POLITICS AND THE OLD (Contd. from prev. page)

that any association with past nationalist regimes is the kiss of death. Le Pen devised a whole new suite of nationalist policies that were practicable and had voter appeal. As a result, Le Pen's Front National is the most successful nationalist party in Europe. It is a serious contender for power.

On continental Europe, Nationalists have their act together and present credible alternative governments in waiting. Nationalists in all these countries, particularly Austria, France, Belgium and Italy, are on the electoral motorway. It is no coincidence that *all* these nationalists are modern Euro-nationalists.

Here in Britain, the BNP showed that in 1993 that we could feasibly join that circle of successful European nations where nationalists could win. The BNP achieved what the BUF and the NF could not, for all the greater size and longevity of those two organisations. The BNP won for the very good reason that it employed Euro-nationalist methods on an experimental basis in Tower Hamlets — and the party *must* take that lesson on board.

The architect of this development was Mr. Eddy Butler, whose brainchild was the Rights for Whites campaign. Even today there are some in the party who do not understand the concept. It was never a case of going on the street and bellowing "Rights for Whites" while striking a nationalist posture; it was one of actively going into the community and talking to people, listening to what they had to say and then articulating their problems, identifying solutions and presenting

those solutions in an easily understood form that appealed to the people. Put simply, it was community politics.

In a separate development, but crucial to the Millwall victory, was the development of the party's political campaigning strategy and tactics. This was also done by Eddy Butler. It must be said that the party owes Eddy a debt that is still not widely enough recognised.

One has to wonder why it has taken British Nationalism all this time to find a winning formula. The reason for this is twofold. The first is intertwined with Britain's lack of political sophistication, and the second is an unhealthy obsession to look back on the 1930s as a 'Golden Age' for nationalism both British and foreign.

Taking the first point, Britain by comparison with continental Europe is politically unsophisticated. The reasons for this include geographic isolation, our remaining unconquered for nearly 1,000 years, and remaining aloof and unscathed from various European religious wars and revolutions over the last several hundred years. Basically, people in Britain could be politically nonchalant, even ignorant, and yet not get punished for it. On the continent, nations which have in living memory suffered coups, enemy occupation and revolutions are much more politically astute and aware. They have to be: they know the consequences if they are not.

A facet of this is political modernisation. Continental politics have moved on apace since the war, while British establishment politics still have one foot stuck in the 1950s; for nationalists and the far left, the dinosaur tendency is even more marked, both with a tendency to hark back to the 1930s with outdated street tactics and tendency to physical

confrontation, although the onus of this lies more with the left than on us. On the continent, 'Euro-communism' replaced the old Stalinism years before it did here in Britain, best exemplified with the CPGB split and the emergence of 'Democratic Left' — although even now, the Socialist Workers Party with its dictatorial Trotskyism is still the dominant force on the British left; Social Democracy has (maybe) only now come to Britain's Labour party, again years after it happened to continental socialist parties. Likewise, 'Euro-Nationalism', is having its teething pangs right now here in Britain with the BNP — again years after the Europeans.

The second obstacle to British Nationalists finding a winning formula is that some understandably look back to the thirties with some nostalgia. As a result, the flavour of those times continues to linger both in the atmosphere of the party and in its tactics. The thirties flavour is, like it or not, long past its sell by date and is a positive voter turn-off. Most people recognise this — even those who would describe themselves as national socialists.

THE TWIN-TRACK ALBATROSS

The essential feature of the old politics of fascism, as opposed to the new politics of Euro-Nationalism is the so-called twin track strategy of maintaining a heavy street presence to physically impose oneself upon various localities — a big voter turn-off (looking at Thatcher and Blair, a dictatorial leader does not these days seem to be a distinguishing feature or hindrance, since even 'democratic' leaders behave in that way). Thus in last month's *Spearhead*, one writer made the claim that it is better at the moment to be able to control the streets of a town than its council chamber. What arrant nonsense! For what purpose? If for publicity to make a name, then the BNP has already done that years ago. All that kind of talk does is keep the BNP a small and isolated sect worshipping a long dead God, using long dead invocations and rituals, and of course the more that people reject such a stance merely confirms how right the party is to keep them at arms length! It is a self-sustaining cycle of rejection — it has got nothing to do with politics or with a solution to Britain's present problems. Being able to defend party activities, though, is entirely a different matter and everyone should agree with that.

Moreover, the twin-track strategy is itself flawed. It is flawed for two fundamental reasons. The first is structural, which is to say social and economic, while the other is problematic and intractable.

Taking these points in turn, there have been a number of political movements this century which have enjoyed a substantial street following. That is to say, a rough and ready following of working class men and youths prepared physically to back up their adopted party, of which they may not necessarily have been members (and probably didn't do a lot of work for either), but, when the party took to the streets, could be relied upon. The BUF is the most prominent example to spring to mind, even the Communist party of the same era. In those days the working class possessed numbers. Working-class men

(Contd. on next page)



GIANFRANCO FINI

Fini (left) has transformed the MSI and been in coalition government in the admittedly unstable world of Italian politics. His party's ratings currently stand at 60 per cent!

and women (who are the first to feel the pinch in any recession) joined these two organisations in vast numbers. In the case of the latter, their numbers were sufficient to stop the police clearing them out of the way from the route of a proposed BUF march along Cable Street. In the case of the BUF, numbers to hold the largest indoor rally the world, even today, has ever seen; numbers which, had Oswald Mosley directed his people to take on and clear the communists from the streets, particularly around Cable Street, would have been the nearest thing Britain has seen to civil war for hundreds of years.

Following on to the National Front, almost exactly the same strategy was tried. It was known as 'march and grow'. What is noticeable is that although the numbers the Front attracted at its height were considerable, they were nowhere near that approaching that of the old BUF. British society was changing, and the essential requirement for radical change — the working class — was shrinking. Fifteen years after the height of the NF, the BNP had both Dewsbury and Bermondsey to its credit involving hundreds and hundreds of people — two clear 'street' victories for the party, yet involving even fewer people than the Front had years before. The trend towards a shrinking working class was even more pronounced. The fact is that the working class has been getting smaller each year since the last war, and parallel with that fact is that radical political parties have got fewer and fewer bodies onto the streets. The trend towards a smaller working class continues unabated, and alongside that is the fact that the working class is becoming proportionately darker with each passing year.

It is of course possible that the middle classes will become radicalised — and indeed they must be if the BNP is to win eventual power. But while it may be possible to radicalise the middle classes — which will be difficult enough — and involve them actively in our struggle in sensible political activity, any idea that the middle classes can be persuaded to pour onto the streets in massive confrontations, and so make up the deficit of a declining working class, is just not realistic.

The other objection to the twin-track strategy is the very concept of the twin-track strategy itself. I myself do not just theorise on this point, I have taken part in it from 1978 with the NF, through the splits of 1979-80 and into the BNP. I was present at Dewsbury and I know what was involved — I was there for two weeks beforehand and I helped to organise it! Likewise, I was at Darlington — the essential precursor and testing ground for Dewsbury, where BNP agit-prop techniques were first developed and refined. And I was there again at Bermondsey. Indeed, I wrote the activity/battle report for *British Nationalist* on that very event.

Building a street following, mobilising large numbers of young white males and then directing them in a desired manner (on the

street) is not only possible but comparatively easy. Making disciplined activists/ideologues of them is less so — as the BNP found out in late 1993, and early 1994.

TWIN-TRACK FAILURE

After September 1993 when the BNP won its seat in Millwall and there was a very good chance of increasing its representation in the following May, something happened. Firstly, the party was stabbed in the back by the traitors that should have supported it, and secondly, the 'radical' street following the party had built up showed that it was not up to the challenge that presented itself because it could not adapt to new ideas and a new situation. The 'radical' street following couldn't reorientate itself to politics, to elections, to disciplined activity, even to providing 'muscle' for those activities, to anything in fact that was of any use. Basically, when the challenge came, these people flunked it. They walked away and today do precisely nothing. **The twin-track strategy failed.**

The BNP understands that for the party to



Doorstep canvassing, together with door-to-door paper-selling, is the essential foundation stone of community politics and success.

be successful, its activities may on occasions have to be defended and its democratic rights fought for. And there are still plenty of people in the BNP to provide the necessary muscle for that. The *Front National* in France occasionally has street activities and there are always nearby (just in case) a number of minibuses full of fit young men ready to defend their party colleagues, their party leader, their party and the cause for which it stands. The *Front National* is probably the best known of the 'respectable' Euro-Nationalist parties in existence and yet even they understand what we also know to be true. Being 'respectable' doesn't mean being flabby. In any case, the BNP will not be 'respectable' until it attracts a country-wide 10-20 per cent of the vote with localised representation and probably not even then. More important in the short term at least is to be **respected** as being **credible**. And if **acceptability** is beyond our grasp because an establishment media will not bestow it upon us, what is in our power is to become **accepted** as a part of British political life — whether the establishment likes it or not! That does indeed mean having the necessary muscle to defend

party activities, but it does not primarily mean recruiting the kind of non-thinking meat-head/fantast that so badly let the party down before when the challenge came after Millwall. But it also means that the party needs to embrace the new politics and to be serious with it. Obviously, not every recruit can be an Newton or a Galileo. Allowances have to be made for that and methods adopted to: (a) retain them, because everyone can offer something to our party and muscle is always useful and; (b) educate them with our ideology and tactics. Clearly, the *Front National* has managed this and I see no reason why we cannot do the same. Special seminars and an expansion of the Stewarding Group, thus providing greater discipline, could well be avenues used to achieve this.

That is not to say, however, that such change is the same as 'populism' — the selling out of principles. It can be of course, but that is **not** what anyone has proposed. We need only look at the National Democrats (the renamed ex-NF), which have in the race for respectability lost the very meaning and

defining principle of racial-nationalism, that of re-creating a mono-racial nation; which, in the final analysis can only be achieved by compulsory repatriation — a policy rejected by the National Democrats. Such populism will of course lead nowhere since a party of no principles will lose its idealists, attract no new idealists to replace them and be left second best to various kosher sell-outs, of which the New Britain Party also immediately springs to mind (It wants ethnic minorities to integrate and its candidates have Asian wives!). Anyone who would make claims of populism within the BNP clearly confuses political principle with stridency.

The fact is that the BNP in Tower Hamlets led the way in political tactics and experimentation from 1990-1993 and adopted Euro-Nationalist methods. I personally know about it, I was there; I saw it happen and I liked what I saw. And because most London activists experienced at some time (in one degree or another) what was happening in that area, those that had a brain to think about the experience — were excited by: (a) The new tactics offered and; (b) The possibilities and rewards resulting. Thankfully, the good news is spreading beyond London and taking root.

It is a fact which no one can deny that, until Tower Hamlets BNP adopted Euro-Nationalist methods, Nationalism had failed to win a single seat anywhere in the country in a straight election. It is also a fact, as said before, that **all** the successful nationalist parties in Europe are modern Euro-Nationalist parties. These facts are no coincidence. It is not just a matter of special conditions on the continent — Fini's experience with the MSI shows that. There is a new way of doing things, a new politics. The new politics mean success, the old mean failure.

Millwall showed the way — it's the Euro-Nationalist way!

THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE

JOHN TYNDALL comments on the foregoing article

IT IS RIGHT that the British National Party should continually be reviewing its strategies and tactics so as to take account of rapidly changing political conditions and opportunities. No political situation is ever static, and therefore none of the methods pursued by parties in pursuit of power can be static either. Throughout the 1980s, certain methods of activity were appropriate in our party in a situation of comparative content with a Tory Government and where, consequently, virtually no opportunity existed for a radical movement like our own to break out of the cocoon of minority 'hard-core' politics and into the field where substantial support among the mainstream population could be won. By the beginning of the 1990s this situation had changed to a great extent, and the conditions and climate had arrived which made our victory in Millwall possible three to four years later. Since then there has been further change with the arrival of the 'Blair Factor', which has resulted in 'New Labour' winning back many voters lost by 'Old Labour' and, just temporarily, cutting down the opportunities for the BNP to repeat its Millwall performance. Change, once again, is likely if Labour wins the next general election and demonstrates, as it almost certainly will do within two years if not less, both its incompetence to govern and its remoteness from the real aspirations of the British people.

In the foregoing article Tony Lecomber has made a valuable contribution towards an understanding of where we in the BNP currently stand in relation to these constant changes and how we should adapt to them. I think I know well how he thinks on these matters because we have very regular discussions about them. It is possible, however, that some readers may misinterpret what he has said and jump to some false conclusions. By general agreement between us, therefore, I am adding my own contribution to the discussion as a kind of postscript.

Tony Lecomber is right to draw attention to the differences in political culture and tradition between Continental Europe and Britain (to which one could add most of the English-speaking world beyond). These could be more strongly underlined because they are indeed vast. Part of the cause is, as he says, our different histories; another is our different traditions of education — accentuated yet further by the virtual collapse of proper education that has taken place in Britain and English-speaking countries over the past three decades.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF CONTROL

Another vast difference lies in the nature of establishment population-control as it exists on the Continent and here. In one sense, our nationalist friends in Europe operate under worse conditions in some countries because of the even more oppressive laws operating there, but in another sense their environment is much more favourable. In Continental Europe there are not the same rigid and exclusive controls over the distribution network for newspapers and magazines as exist in Britain: in most continental countries one can go to any news stand in the larger cities and towns and buy nationalist periodicals, which are on sale there without

apparent hindrance. No such freedom of distribution is at the moment possible in Britain, with the consequence that *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist* simply cannot be obtained from normal high street outlets. This means that the nationalist message here reaches a much more restricted readership, and that is of much more decisive importance in building up parties with mass support.

It is certainly right that we in the BNP should study the techniques employed by continental nationalist parties to spread their message and increase their public following — where it is realistic to hope that we can in practice emulate these methods successfully; it is another thing entirely to imagine that everything that it has been possible for them to achieve is also possible for us to achieve, and to deduce from this that if we do not succeed in doing it that is due to our own incompetence.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The other massive difference between Britain and Continental Europe — and one even more profound than that just examined — lies in the contrasting political systems: the system of proportional representation as practised throughout most of the Continent and the 'First-past-the-post/winner-takes-all' system prevalent in the United Kingdom. Put simply, under the former system small parties can win representation in parliament and local government by obtaining a certain minimum of the votes cast (a minimum well within the capacity of the BNP in certain areas of Britain). Consequently, many people vote for them in the correct belief that their votes will not be thus wasted. In Britain, few are inclined to vote for a party that appears to stand no chance of getting its candidate(s) elected, even if that party's policies are closer to their own beliefs than are those of others. The alternative — usually adopted — is to vote for the party that appears to represent the least evil among those thought to be in with a chance.

Millwall illustrated this perfectly. The BNP, by achieving 20 per cent of the vote in a by-election in October 1992, suggested to the voters in a subsequent by-election there eleven months later that it was in with a chance, and opponents even played up this possibility by prophesying a BNP victory in the latter election. The prophecy turned out to be self-fulfilling, as we all now know! Many who had sympathised with us in the October 1992 election, but had not voted for us because they hadn't thought we could win, did vote for us in September 1993 because their minds had been changed on this score.

This is not to underestimate the importance of the intelligently conceived and hard-fought campaign that the BNP conducted in the area leading up to the victorious result in 1993, to which Tony Lecomber has rightly referred, nor to withdraw any credit from Eddy Butler (in particular) for his role in master-minding this campaign. This achievement has shown what can be done, and it serves as a blueprint for future operations. At the same time it is only fair to say that it cannot be expected that at this stage the BNP can waltz into parliament and onto town councils on a nationwide basis in the same way as has been possible with nationalist movements in continental politics.

This truth is not diminished by the fact that in some parts of Europe there have been changes to the electoral system. In France, elections to the National Assembly are now not any longer conducted on a PR basis, while in Italy changes have resulted in PR being employed but on a diminished scale, with some candidates being elected according to a first-past-the-post system but some others still being chosen by PR. Notwithstanding these changes, both the French National Front and the Italian National Alliance graduated from 'fringe' status to mass movements on the basis of the old PR systems. By the time these systems had been changed, each had a momentum of its own by way of its enlarged national status and the wide-reaching range of its message. The BNP has enjoyed no such opportunities.

THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

Just as direct comparisons with nationalist movements in Continental Europe are not just, neither is any comparison with the Liberal (Liberal Democratic) Party in this country, and it is very surprising to me that such a comparison should even be attempted. The Liberals/Liberal Democrats are an establishment-favoured party: they operate within the parameters allowed by 'the System' and enjoy all the System's normal facilities and freedoms. Ideologically they are to be found within the bounds of the conventional and the 'acceptable'. Their differences with the other two main United Kingdom parties are only over matters of smaller detail. They have no trouble in obtaining premises for their meetings. They enjoy regular access to television and radio. They are part of the 'mainstream' political culture.

This is not to say that there are no lessons to be learned from what the Liberal Democrats have managed to achieve in the way of 'community politics', only that in taking in what there are of such lessons that are useful it is only right that we should not forget the vastly different conditions under which we and the Liberal Democrats operate and what, in consequence, we are respectively able at the moment to achieve.

Far more valid than comparisons between the BNP on the one hand, and other nationalist movements in Europe and the Liberal Democrats in this country on the other, is that between the BNP (and for the purpose of this examination its predecessor the 1970s National Front) and any parallel movements in Britain of a similar nature — that is to say movements of like political objectives operating in the same political environment. Here the comparison is virtually a non-starter, for no such movements have come anywhere near these two in actual political achievement. In accordance with the principle that nature does not permit a vacuum, I think it is fair to say that if possibilities existed in Britain during these times for parties to come into existence which, emulating the Liberal Democrats here or other nationalists in Europe, could achieve anywhere near comparable results, this would in fact have happened, and the 1970s NF and 1980s and 1990s BNP would have been outperformed by such a party and put out of business by it — leading, in all probability, to the absorption of the former by the latter.

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THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE PAST

Tony Lecomber is quite correct to emphasise the futility of dwelling in a world of 1930s politics and imagining that the methods bringing success to nationalist movements in that era can be replicated in the here and now. About this reality there is no disagreement in the higher echelons of the BNP, whatever impressions some recent statements may have given to the contrary. There is a fringe of totally ineffectual and useless people on the contemporary nationalist scene in Britain — all of it on the outside of the BNP — which refuses to recognise this and persists in use of the imagery, regalia, slogans and methods of salutation that belong to this now distant past. They will never achieve anything and we would set ourselves back by taking them and their ideas on board. There is, however, another element in modern British Nationalist politics which recognises that there are useful lessons to be learned from the past, both here and abroad, and that, although many of the circumstances of our political environment have changed since then, not all have; and that there are in fact certain rules governing the success or failure of political movements which may be counted as belonging to the 'eternal verities'. For this reason, modern political campaigners who are interested in questions of political power can learn something from Machiavelli, as well as from the contests of political factions in the Roman Republic, to say nothing of more recent examples. The wisdom of the past should not be rejected as if it never existed!

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP

No-one to my knowledge in the BNP has ever advocated that the party support 'dictatorship', and I as its leader certainly do not. But it is true to say that different sets of people interpret what is 'dictatorship' and what is its opposite, 'democracy', in different ways. I believe that what we have in Britain today amounts effectively to a system of dictatorship operating under the guise of 'democracy'. More and more people in the country are beginning to perceive this; moreover, more and more are becoming acutely dissatisfied with the way in which our supposed 'democracy' of the late 20th century is operating — failing, as it is, to provide the nation with the strong and capable leadership that it needs and failing to cope with the immense national problems that now beset us. It would be a complete mistake to think that criticising the current operations of British 'democracy' will result in alienating great numbers of the people

and losing our party votes; on the contrary, one of the major opportunities for us to win support lies in our showing that we offer methods for running the country fundamentally different from those which have manifestly landed Britain in its present mess.

Do we then oppose democracy? The answer must be that we do not oppose it as a principle, in as much as that involves: (1) Government of the people by their consent; and (2) Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, etc. What we must oppose is the present perversion of democracy whereby neither of these ideals are realised. Government is not by the people's consent (witness policies on Immigration, Europe, Capital Punishment, Metri-cation and so much else). Nor is there real freedom — unless it is for those within the ambit of the prevailing political orthodoxy and in no way a threat to the entrenched establishment of political and financial power.

Do we favour dictatorship? No — in as much as we understand the term: the forcing on the people of policies for which they have not given approval; the suppression of specific forms of dissent; the monopoly of the news and opinion media by those of a particular persuasion and the use by those media to stifle debate on particular issues of vital public concern.

The BNP, if in power in Britain, would do nothing to suppress the voice of the radical left — either by interfering with its rights of assembly, banishing its publications from the news stands and the high street bookshops or denying its spokesmen and spokeswomen access to radio and television. We will be only too pleased to offer these people every opportunity to express their views — confident in the belief that they will condemn themselves from out of their own mouths. These rights are today denied to us, but we would not deny them to our adversaries. We are firm in the conviction that we can win any open and honest public debate by the superior power of our own ideas. That, in my book, does not amount to 'dictatorship' as the average person understands it.

This having been said, we do not as a general rule employ the word 'dictatorship' because it is a word whose precision of meaning has been constantly eroded and devalued by the propaganda of the past three-quarters of a century, so that it now means no more than the user wants it to mean. It could even be questioned whether some leaders commonly regarded as 'dictators' might not be better referred to as 'democrats' — in so far as the policies they carried out in their countries and times had far greater popular support than those of our own John Major or American president Clinton.

All this means that it would be far better if the BNP did not enter into the debate about the respective merits or demerits of 'democracy' and 'dictatorship'. That belongs to the obsolete controversies of the 1930s which Tony Lecomber has quite correctly said we should go beyond. It is about as relevant to 1990s politics as the argument over whether we should impose sanctions against Mussolini for marching into Abyssinia!

STREET POWER

A word is apposite concerning 'street politics'. Tony Lecomber has again more or less correctly diagnosed the situation in saying that the forces making for the

massive street confrontations of the 1930s, both here and abroad, are no longer present. The change, as he says, is inherent in the altered social structure in all advanced countries; it is also heavily influenced by modern technology, with the coming of television, the home video, the home computer and the Internet, all of which keep millions in their drawing rooms whose grandparents would at the same times have been out in public places.

He has, at the same time, warned that our activists must nevertheless be able to defend themselves on the streets. I would wish to underline that warning. We are on the streets when we are putting out our leaflets, selling our newspapers and canvassing for elections — that much has not changed. Also on the streets are others who will most certainly seek to prevent us physically from carrying out these functions — that much has not changed either. We must be able to ensure that their intimidation and violence do not succeed. This means that we must have present in close proximity the 'fit young men' to whom Tony Lecomber refers. This is what I think Nick Griffin had in mind when he spoke in his article last month of controlling the streets of a town. I think therefore that Tony Lecomber's criticism of him here is a little unfair — although I will admit that the words used by Mr. Griffin could have been chosen a bit more precisely. The reality of the moment is that we cannot control the council chambers of any British towns, and so it is a waste of time debating the merits of our doing so. On the other hand, we can hope to control the streets of such towns — to the extent that is necessary for our activists to go about their work there unmolested. It is indeed vital that we should aspire at least to that degree of control, for if we fail to achieve it there will be many activists who will not wish to venture out onto the streets for fear that we cannot ensure their safety.

Tony Lecomber is right in his conclusion: that "Millwall showed the way." At the same time it is equally right to remember, particularly in the light of more recent election results on our 'home soil' of London's Tower Hamlets, that it is not the **only** way. There are many other vital things we need to be doing to build up our party, and the emphasis on one or another of these things (election work included) will vary in accordance with how the electoral climate and electoral opportunities vary.

At the end of every political endeavour worth the effort is **power** — a fact so obvious that all but the cretinous are agreed upon it. But we should think very carefully about what constitutes 'power'. Power does not just mean securing a majority of the votes cast in an election (national or local) and getting candidates into parliament and council chambers. It means thereafter having the total political apparatus to ensure that those elected candidates are able to carry out their tasks effectively, putting into practice the policies for which we fight. This involves building up a very complex machinery of modern politics of which the techniques of popular persuasion are only a part. The ultimate 'persuasion' that works with the electorate is the demonstration that we can govern. The Tories' current unpopularity lies first and foremost in the manifest truth that they cannot govern, not in the lack of sophistication of their propaganda, whatever the facts of that may be. Labour's nemesis will come, not through that party's losing the propaganda war — something which at the moment it can hardly do — but through its certain coming failure in government. We must ensure that when our opportunity comes this will not be our subsequent epitaph.



Confrontational politics: BNP men are shown here throwing red trouble-makers out of an election meeting in London in the 1980s. The party has to be ready to defend itself against those who seek to use violence to destroy it.

APOCALYPSE SOON?

Millennial cults foresee the End of the World. NICK GRIFFIN argues that they herald our coming opportunity to change it.

WEIRD sects which predict the imminent end of the world are big news these days. America is still wracked by the repercussions of the FBI's bloody massacre of members of the Branch Davidian sect at Waco. Japanese commuters still look with fear on unexplained packages following the Aum Supreme Truth cult's attempt to flood Tokyo's underground system with poison gas. More recently still we learnt of the mass Winter Solstice suicide of Solar Temple followers in the French Alps. Meanwhile, here in Britain, 3,500 churches have now experienced the so-called Toronto Blessing, where entire congregations explode into 'holy' laughter, moan, bark like dogs, or collapse and writhe on the floor. The list of spiritual snake-oil vendors and New Age charlatans is almost as endless as the long lines of fools queuing up to be relieved of their worries and their wallets.

But what has all this to do with us? Strangely enough, rather a lot.

For the rise of religious cults, although superficially the result of the approach of a new millennium, almost certainly owes more to the deep uncertainty underlying modern society than to an arbitrary date. Ian Cotton, who wrote *The Hallelujah Revolution* after a five year study of the born-again Christian movement, has no doubts on this score:

"Behind all the pseudo-cultural alarms lie the crucial realities, and the most important of these are the social implications of the information revolution and its devastating effects on employment and social cohesion. One way of interpreting movements such as the Toronto Blessing is that they are a kind of warning of a wider social hysteria gradually bubbling up the pipeline, still to emerge."

This theory is supported by studies of previous millennial movements earlier in history, since in every case they can be seen as a response to disorientating change in the society in question. The very idea of a cosmic battle between Good and Evil which, ending with the establishment of a perfect society on earth, seems to have originated with Zoroastrianism, which emerged in Iran at a point when a pastoral lifestyle was being replaced by one based on warfare. The concept was later taken up by various Jewish sects, including the one which ended up as the Christian church and spread rapidly over much of Europe in the social, economic and cultural disruption which attended the long and painful death of the Roman empire.

The year 1,000 AD. fell in a period when, although life was often violent, the structure and values of society were basically very stable, a fact which explains why it produced only a short-lived burst of speculation about the end of the world. This was dwarfed by the upsurge in revolutionary millennialism which swept in waves through much of Europe during the late Middle Ages. This was a time when there were no mystically significant dates, but there was enormous social dislocation

caused by the transition from rural feudalism to urban capitalism. Several hundred years later the enormous changes of the Industrial Revolution gave rise to another wide range of religious sects. These ranged from the Methodist revival, whose assurances of "pie in the sky when you die" are reckoned by many historians to have saved Britain from Jacobin revolution, to Marxism — which prophesied the end of history after the Original Sin of property was abolished by the victorious proletariat.

Marx's secular version of a much older millennial fantasy spread like wildfire during the next wave of global uncertainty which resulted from the Great War and the Depression. Fortunately for all of us, however, its seemingly relentless advance was turned back by the appearance all over Europe of various forms of fascism. Professor Norman Cohn, author of a classic history of revolutionary millennialism, worked in army intelligence at the end of the last war and met many men who had been involved in that titanic struggle:-

"I interviewed a good number of fanatical SS officers, and I also saw the effects of Communist fanaticism ... What Nazism and Communism had in common was the idea of a prodigious last struggle against a demonised enemy, be it world Jewry or world bourgeoisie. And that is profoundly millenarian."

BLEAK FUTURE

Yet, however terrible were the conditions endured by many of the workforce in the early factories and in the Slump which polarised Europe, there was at least an overall sense of progress, and at least the potential for a slow improvement in the lot of the vast majority of the population. The changes now just beginning to be wrought by the information technology of the second industrial revolution, combined with international capitalism's well-advanced scheme to 'globalise' the economy (in plain English, to move your job to India or China) are every bit as drastic and socially disorientating, but hold for the West the terrifying certainty of declining living standards, the end of the welfare state and perpetual mass unemployment holding down wages in a coolie economy.

Such a situation fits perfectly the typical socio-economic recipe for the rise of extreme religious and political movements. In the words of Professor Cohn:

"The most important factor is collapse of

the traditional framework of life and loss of faith in institutions, whether they be the sacred monarchy, the Catholic Church or the modern state." "Everything which our own society took for granted has been discredited. No loyalty or relationship has remained unquestioned, including that of the family. Many values have been inverted. And there is a pervasive sense of time speeding up, which is very characteristic of apocalypticism."

This is not the place to discuss the remarkably prominent role of so many of Norman Cohn's own tribe in the undermining of the old certainties, but there is a certain delicious irony in the learned Professor's fears as to where the whole process will end:

"Human beings have to have a sense of order, cosmos in their lives, and if that breaks down they will try to establish a new sense of order — only this time they will strive after a perfect world in which people who do not fit in are cleared out of the way."

The spate of press coverage of all this has naturally enough concentrated on the dramatic consequences of millennial hysteria among the powerless, such as the Blacks who formed a large proportion of the victims at Waco, and the homeless youngsters 'saved' from cardboard boxes by sects of brainwashers. Yet in fact the same phenomenon can be seen behind the apocalypticism of the middle-class green movement, and among the super rich devotees of the New World Order, who fervently believe that their impossible scheme will usher in global peace, prosperity, brotherhood and the end of history.

Most extreme of all are the religious authorities in Israel. Every now and again a little snippet appears tucked away in the columns of one of the quality newspapers about the now well advanced plans to rebuild Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. Teams of Jewish archaeologists have toiled for years to trace the original foundations, the special rabbis required are being trained, and the sacrificial

(Contd. on next page)



The Waco Massacre: New World Order versus religious cult. Two sides of the same millennial coin.

knives have been made with due ceremony. There is even an Israeli agricultural research station working on a breeding project to create a strain of red cattle to provide the red calves specified by ancient lore as the fitting sacrifice for the opening of the rebuilt Temple. This colossal project is not inspired by nostalgia or national pride, but by its authors' burning conviction that its completion will see the literal coming of the Jewish Messiah and his establishment of a Jewish super-government over all the Gentile nations of the world.

The Messianic nature of Judaism has clearly always been an important factor, at least subconsciously, in the hugely disproportionate role of racial Jews in both Communism and Capitalism. What the results of such an outburst of conscious messianism in a nuclear state will be only time will tell. But just for starters the Temple site is at present occupied by the Dome of the Rock — one of the three holiest sites of Islam — and a number of Islamic states also possess nuclear weapons or the ability to make them. And they say we're dangerous lunatics just because we want our grandchildren to be the same as us!

WHERE WE COME IN

Which brings us to the question of what all this means to us as racial nationalists. This strange and varied undercurrent to human affairs holds for us one danger and several stars of hope. I have seen the danger at first hand: A revolutionary political movement which provides its followers with a sense of purpose, a sense of belonging and a sense of destiny fulfills many of the deep-seated needs which could otherwise lead good people to turn to religious cults. Racial nationalist groups all over the world provide these things to a certain extent already, but unless they hone these techniques to 'near perfection' potential new recruits — and at times of particular stress even old fighters — will be lost to the joys of the spiritual anaesthetic offered by the cultists.

Nationalist groups which have in recent years failed to satisfy these biologically-programmed needs have paid a high price for their lack of understanding of human nature. Remnants of the old NF in particular have shown a marked weakness for fundamentalist Christianity and its mirror image, Satanism. The latter is quite literally the kiss of death, but the former has also proved politically disastrous, particularly as new converts invariably cannot prevent their zeal spilling over into publicity material, and when personal salvation and spreading the faith are considered more important than national survival and safeguarding the white race.

This is not a call for atheism in nationalist politics. The author is a pantheist and knows of

many movement stalwarts who are devout Protestants, Catholics, Odinists and all sorts. Each is probably a better man and a more reliable comrade for his faith. There is a spiritual dimension to our struggle and there seems to be an innate need for a spiritual outlet among the best of our Folk.

But it is equally true that, among the peoples of Northern Europe at least, religiosity is a deeply personal matter, not something to be imposed by the state or a political movement, and not something which should seek to dominate the state or a political movement. Yet the rise of millennialism makes it likely that this problem will arise again and again. So it is essential that our structures satisfy the subconscious needs which could otherwise lead our people up religious dead ends, and that everybody understands that our struggle is in this world. It's a question of Blood and Soil, not of Bells and Smells.

REDS GETTING RELIGION

As for the hopes, the first is the infinitely greater damage which all this is having on our hardcore opponents. Back in the previous great crisis of finance capitalism, the forces of nationalism had to contend with massively strong Marxist organisations which had the active support of hundreds of thousands of students and literally millions of misguided workers, who looked upon Soviet Russia as the New Jerusalem. But what are these people joining now? There is probably not a university in the land where the evangelical Christians don't outnumber the remaining handful of followers of the Temple of the Blessed Marx. Sellers of the *Big Issue* might still end up in the SWP, but they are more likely to be picked off the streets by the Jesus Army, which can fill the Wembley Conference centre at a time when the communists are having trouble filling a telephone box.

The same rot is undermining the Left's infrastructure. One example says it all. Fifteen years ago I was shocked to find a large and typical red bookshop in the tiny Somerset town of Glastonbury. Going back more recently, I found the shop still run by the same sort of people, but the section on Marxism had shrunk almost to vanishing point. In its place was shelf upon shelf on vegetarianism, alternative therapies and New Age psycho-babble.

Now your average lentil-eating, dreadlocked eco-warrior is no doubt every bit as hostile to white racial nationalism as were the last generation of Marxist students. But whereas they made it their most urgent business to put out smear leaflets against us during council elections and impose the 'No platform for racists and fascists' rule all over

Britain, their beanshoot nibbling younger cousins prefer to spend their time up trees or chained to bulldozers. That's fine by me. In fact, I'd be tempted to make it compulsory! No, seriously, the apocalyptic Green/New Age/Evangelical upsurge is bleeding our most active opponents to death.

Then there is the fact that the various paths to salvation offered by this ever-growing range of Messiahs have no more basis in reality than the 'ghost dance' cults which the last Indian tribes believed would protect them from the bullets of the U.S. cavalry. As with the Indians, it will take them some time to find this out. But as millennial deadlines for the end of the world in 1997, 1999 or the year 2,000 come and go without a blaring of trumpets and a rattling of bones, the peddlers of this drivell will begin to lose credibility. And when it becomes clear that the problems of our society can only be solved by dealing with practical issues like the bankers' swindle, foreign imports and race war, the attractions of praying for extra-terrestrial assistance on an empty belly will rapidly wane.

The final crucial point is that even before this happens, the same failings in the old system making more and more people susceptible to lunatic cults are already turning more and more people into potential political 'extremists.' As a recent article in the *Independent* magazine concluded:

"In Europe, we have seen, with the dreams of thousand-year Reichs in the Depression, how people on society's margins can move to the centre and seize power. We should at least be aware that, in the economic bad times looming, something comparable could happen again."

Make no mistake! The way in which our people have passively accepted mass immigration, the state's refusal to deal with crime, the glorification of homosexuality and all the other evils thrust down our throats over the last half century, has nothing to do with any innate 'moderation' or undue softness in the vast majority of the population. Such lunacies were only accepted because the system imposing them also managed to deliver a general standard of living beyond the wildest dreams of all preceding generations. But those days are gone forever. It may sound apocalyptic, but the Time of the Sheep is giving way to the Age of the Wolf.



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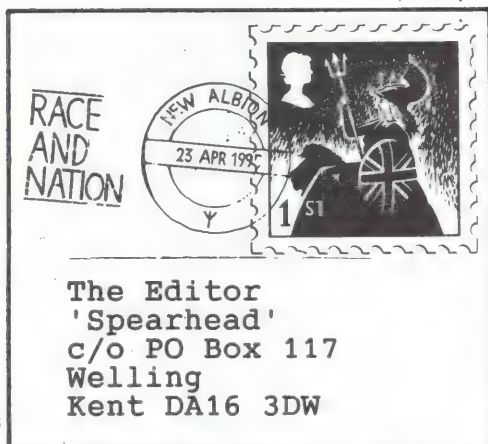
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LETTERS

SIR: As if we do not already suffer enough from restriction of free speech, we have your correspondent Tony Lecomber (January issue) urging voluntary suppression of opinion on the monarchy, religion and music. Added to this, we have recently had in your columns the denigration of opinion opposed to electioneering as amounting to enemy-inspired subversion.

It seems to have escaped the comprehension of Mr. Lecomber that the very gravity of the situation confronting us lies in the fact that this is not just some purely political, and hence comparatively superficial, set of problems which can be remedied by people banding together around some common denominator of measures purely and narrowly political. Instead, we face a deadly disease of cancerous corruption and degeneracy affecting the entirety of society and the whole of life: a disease which can only be tackled through a comprehensive, life-wide holistic assessment which results in a counter-attack on all fronts in what is a total war. This includes dealing with the highly pernicious decadence manifested in all of the three highly influential spheres your correspondent specifically wants shunned.

The gravity of the situation is not an argument for restricting discussion but one for opening it up. What we desperately need is not the imposition of taboos to supplement those of the architects of Britain's national and racial ruin but full and open discussion of all aspects of the life-wide and worldwide malignancy.

COLIN JORDAN
Harrogate, Yorks.

SIR: I am very concerned that Tony Lecomber (January issue) advocates that music, the monarchy and religion should not be discussed by nationalists.

If the BNP is going to save our nation from extinction, we must get our thinking right. To do this, we need to question everything for both truthfulness and usefulness to our survival. If such areas as the arts, the monarchy and religion are confirmed to be condoning destruction by the alien hidden hand, this most certainly

must be rectified.

Let us have more open discussion on these topics; let us not go back to the Dark Ages.

E.W. CARR
Worcester

SIR: I can't tell you how much I enjoy and appreciate *Spearhead*. This magazine is excellent, and everything in it most interesting and agreed with.

I always love your 'What We Think' column. Just recently I have reprinted your words on the Queen in New Zealand, the Quebec situation and the article about the white South African family dispossessed by squatters. All of you are doing an excellent job and I do hope that all goes well in the next election.

JEAN HARRIS (Miss)
Ottawa, Canada

SIR: I was born in London and now I am 20 years old and live in New Zealand. I am very proud of my white British heritage and feel sick at the way Britain is being invaded by foreign influence and her cultural identity swamped and destroyed by alien elements.

Looking at history books and old films, I feel ashamed at how such a great people as the British could let the present a state of things occur.

It is with great pride and admiration that I view you and the British National Party. You offer hope and support for nationalists everywhere.

Ironically, it was the discovery of Ray Hill's anti-BNP book in our local library that enabled me to discover the great virtues of your party. When I found out about the party's existence I immediately contacted it and was supplied with copies of *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist*. I read both from front to back and was more uplifted than I had ever been. What I found particularly gratifying was the BNP's interest in the Dominions of the old Empire. Unlike the Tories, who seem to ignore us over here, you have a genuine concern about the people of British stock living overseas — for which I commend you.

Mr. Tyndall, I applaud you for the great service you are doing to the home country and to all true Britons, wherever they are. You inspire many of us to keep up the fight for what we believe in.

R. DARLING
Dunedin, New Zealand

SIR: In your commentary on 'stop-and-search' (February issue), you have left out an important point. After the stabbing of the headmaster of St. George's School in North London just before Christmas the Government announced that it would be introducing new laws against the carrying of knives. Obviously, some of the liberal 'do-gooders' realised that, as a great many Blacks and Asians carry knives, these laws would affect them more than anyone else. On the other hand, if the police are stopped from searching such people on the grounds that this is 'racist', the problem will be solved.

But God help any white boy caught even with a penknife — though this may be carried solely for purposes of self-defence!

Incidentally, certain Asian youths carry daggers as part of their religion. Will they be arrested? Not likely, if there are changes to 'stop-and-search' procedures to favour the ethnic minorities!

As I am descended from Vikings, will the police let me carry an axe as a reminder of my heritage? No chance! Some years ago, two police officers arrived at my house with a warrant to search for and seize a horrific weapon I had brought for my wife (who had to travel to work in London) so that she could protect herself — a small electric stun-gun!

Having worked and lived in some of the rough areas of London, I have seen many of the weapons our 'ethnic' friends carry — but the police just turn a blind eye. But a white woman with a stun-gun? Disgraceful!

G.R. HODSON
Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

SIR: There seems me a great deal more to this Harriet Harman business than either the Tories or Labour are prepared to admit. If I heard correctly, the lady lives in Peckham, an area that has been overrun by Blacks. It looks like Miss Harman does not only want selective rather than comprehensive education for her son but that she also wants him to be educated in a white school rather than a largely black one!

At the moment, as you pointed out last month, Orpington is fairly free of Blacks — although left-wing councillors are trying to introduce ethnic monitoring of jobs here. You were right to spotlight Miss Harman's hypocrisy in transferring her son from a black area to a white one while denouncing 'racism'.

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

SIR: Having read the British press's slanted reporting of the dispute regarding an application by Blacks for admission to a primary school in Potgietersrus, I should explain that what is happening is part of organised persecution of the Afrikaner people.

The Afrikaans language marks the identity of the Afrikaner as nothing else does. Therefore the parents of the white pupils at the school can be forgiven if they see the admission of black pupils as the thin end of the wedge likely to lead to black teachers being engaged to give instruction in English.

What has not been reported is the attempted compromise by school governors, which the Government rejected. This offered separate classrooms and facilities at the school where black pupils could receive instruction in English if their parents chose. That this was not entertained shows that the policy is to take Afrikaans away from the Afrikaner — something which, as an English-speaker myself, I deplore.

T.C. HARPER
Edenvalle, South Africa

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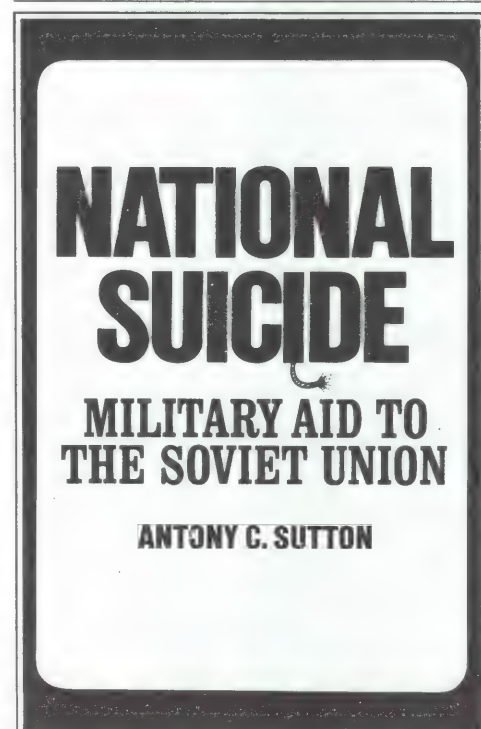
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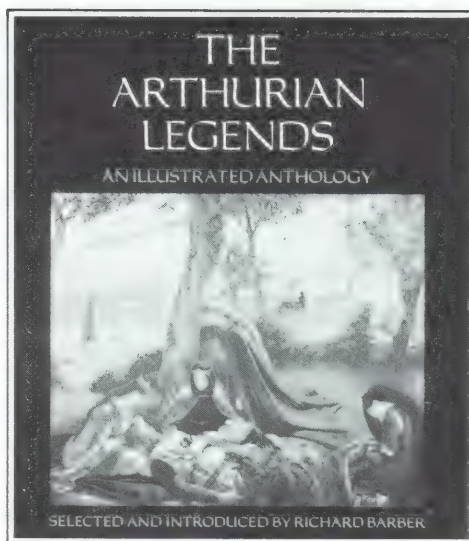
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RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

★ RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopards spots*, *The klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

★ RESPONSE, THE (James Goldsmith) £5.99. The author answers objections from various sources to earlier book *The Trap*. 1995, 203pp.

★ ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE, THE (Bernard Connolly) £17.50. A former official of the European Commission exposes the lies and deceit involved in the establishment of the ERM and the dangers involved in European monetary union and European federalism. The book created a sensation on its release last Autumn. 1995, xviii, 427pp.

SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

★ SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. 1924, rep. 1994, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SEXUAL DEAD-END, THE (Stephen Green) £9.95. A factual and scientific description of the threat to personal and social health posed by homosexuality, with an account of the rise of the 'Gay Liberation' movements and 'Gay' activism. This book is not sensationalist but

nor is it for the squeamish or easily shocked. 1992, 482pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER (£7.60). Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count, Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knappfer) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

★ TRAP, THE (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade. 1994, 216pp.

★ TREASON AT MAASTRICHT (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

★ YESTERDAY & TOMORROW £4.50. A collection of articles on 'The Tradition of National Revolution.' Featured authors include Belloc, Chesterton, Fr. Fahey and Corneliu Codreanu. 1994, 80pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

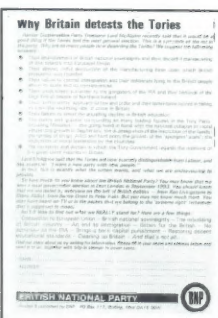
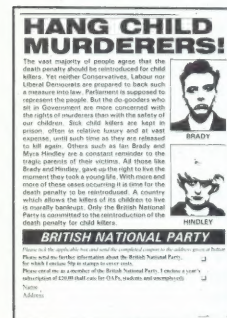
Spreading the Word is a new handbook on propaganda that has just been produced by the British National Party to supplement its *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections: (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.



TWO LEAFLETS TO PUSH

The new hang child murderers leaflet & The anti-Tory leaflet that is getting big results

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto sports bags, jackets, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! leaflet rallying white people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.25 per 1,000.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Hang Child Murderers! New leaflet — replacing old one on same issue. Calls for the death penalty for the killing of little children — especially topical following gruesome West case.

Why Britain detests the Tories Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters, listing the failures of the Major government.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

STOCK CLEARANCE ALL THESE ITEMS MUST GO!

Hang Child Murderers (old style) — Only 5,000 left. Order now. First come, first served!

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province. OUT OF STOCK.

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation. OUT OF STOCK.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

These leaflets are FREE! Only postal charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000 payable. But ONLY to accredited paid up members for 1995 or 1996 (please quote membership number) OR recognised groups or branches.

BNP Recordings

Rally '95. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall.

Video for Rally '95 costs £15.00 plus 98p p&p.

Rally '94. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

RALLY '95



Video-recording of the
British National Party Annual Rally,
November 11th 1995

Hear:-
JOHN MORSE (Chairman)
RICHARD EDMONDS
THOMAS ANDERSSON
MICHAEL NEWLAND
Dr. WILLIAM L. PIERCE
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

This is the latest British National Party rally video. This is the rally the authorities tried their best to stop. Hear the voices of John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Michael Newland and John Tyndall, with special guests from overseas Thomas Andersson (Sweden) and Dr. William L. Pierce (U.S.A.).

Price is £15.00 plus 98p p&p.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos for Rally '87 to Rally '94 cost just £12.00 plus 98p p&p.

CANDOUR NEWSLETTER

British views letter, founded by the late A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Candour is not a BNP publication but many of its opinions are in line with BNP policy. Subscription: UK £15.00 per year; Overseas £20.00 per year; USA \$30.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BNP RESPOND QUICKLY TO IRA BOMB

The IRA bomb on the Isle of Dogs that shattered the cease-fire at 7.00 p.m. on a Friday night and plunged the peace process into crisis provoked an immediate response from the BNP. Telephone calls between BNP organisers on the night and a foot reconnaissance to determine at first hand the scope of damage led to a decision to draft a new leaflet specifically covering the IRA bombing of the Isle of Dogs and to leaflet the affected areas all on the same weekend!

While the following day Saturday, was used to produce the leaflet and call out activists, it was the Sunday that the leaflet went out all over the north of the Island. The leafleting operation saw over 1,500 leaflets put out covering the entire residential section in the north of Millwall ward.

A very good active turnout of twenty-eight was achieved for the activity on just one days notice and with several tube/train lines out of commission for engineering/repair

work which prevented a number of activists from making the activity.

For our part, party activists were able to see at first hand both the devastation to the office complexes, best seen from the top of a

big story on Canary Wharf.

Low rise blocks of flats to the side of the Barkantine estate particularly had extensive window damage. Boards covered the windows, glass lay everywhere, police were in evidence and areas were taped off as dangerous because of the possibility of falling glass.

Islanders expressed appreciation that the party was out on the Island expressing solidarity and calling for the reintroduction of the death penalty for terrorist murderers. In contrast, it took several more days before government representatives got into the area to talk to local people.

Overall, the activity was an outstanding success and proof of what can be done with a little local initiative, effort and enthusiasm. The quick response of the activity based on excellent local initiative is especially pleasing. A good, professional effort. Well done everybody concerned!



QUICK RESPONSE
The leaflet that showed local people that the BNP are interested in them and their area.

tower block that the party leafleted on the Barkantine estate and also the damage done to the homes of ordinary people that was almost totally ignored by the media looking for the

NATIONALISTS THREATENED BY ARMED POLICE

Leicester BNP had planned to hold an official counter-demonstration against the pro-IRA 'Troops Out' march and rally in the city on Saturday, 27th January 1996. One of the aims was to get the BNP in the public eye right from the start of the year, and this was successfully achieved when two local newspapers published reports that Leicester City Council, which had given permission to the Bloody Sunday March Organising Committee to assemble on the Victoria park for the purpose of holding a rally calling for the withdrawal of British Troops from Northern Ireland, had refused permission to the party to assemble on the park for the purpose of holding a perfectly normal counter-demonstration.

Our opposition to 'Troops Out', Sinn Fein and the IRA is based on our firm commitment to the British people of Ulster and our determination that Northern Ireland should remain British. We oppose them for their terror campaign in which thousands of British people have been killed or maimed and the simple fact that they are anti-British.

For our part, we want peace in Northern Ireland but not at the price of betrayal and sellout. In fact, over the years it has been disappointing to see members of the white race killing each other and almost totally ignoring the real threat of racial destruction being positively encouraged by those in power.

During the week prior to the 1996 Bloody Sunday march and rally, rumours were flying around that there would be attempts to disrupt the march. It was undoubtedly as a result of

BNP told: 'You can't meet here'

RACISTS have been told they can't hold a counter-demonstration this weekend opposing the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

The British National Party hoped to gather in Victoria Park on Saturday demonstrating at the Bloody Sunday Rally organised by Troops Out.

by ABBY WORSNIP

But Leicester City Council has said it will not permit the BNP gathering because of updated race relations policies.

The move has been welcomed by Troops Out which says it doesn't want any confrontation.

Though a spokesman warned: 'I'm not sure whether the BNP will stay away.'

But the decision has been slammed by the BNP for being unfair.

John Peacock, the party's East Midlands organiser, said: "This refusal is a complete reversal of the city council's decision during 1995 when it gave its permission for the BNP to assemble on Castle Hill Park."

However the council says permission was mistakenly given for the rally in May 1995.

Maheeb Ladha, manager of the council's corporate equalities team, said: "This shouldn't have been allowed and it had gone through by the time I found out about it."

"We have since taken the opportunity to update the policy."

Now directors of council departments have to make group decisions on demonstrations after a paper was passed last September.

It states certain racist and fascist organisations should not be allowed to use council facilities because of a threat of public disorder.

Mr Ladha said: "There is no way we can manage situations like these without other groups going and challenging them."

"We look at counter-demonstrations with trepidation."

"These gatherings involve large police operations and the people of Leicester pay hefty through the nose in terms of police cover."

"We took the report to the head of the legal services and asked them why local people should have to do this."

BRITISH 'DEMOCRACY' IN ACTION Leicester City Council gags British freedoms and shows how its done

such rumours that Ulster Loyalists, British Movement, Combat 18 as well as the BNP were planning to hold counter-demonstrations, that the police called in the Tactical Firearms Unit. How do we know? Because the car in which BNP East Midlands regional organiser, John Peacock was a passenger was stopped on the road by the police.

On the continent of Europe, where it is normal for police to carry firearms, this would not be a surprise, but here in freedom-loving Britain it is something relatively new to be followed by armed police and ordered out of the car with hands above heads and subjected to the humiliation of being searched by members of the TFU in some kind of American-style action movie, in which the 'goodies' catch the 'baddies' while the real villains get away with murder and treachery.

(Contd. on next page)

It is possible that officers responsible for planning operations on the day decided to add a little excitement to what was an otherwise boring day in downtown Leicester. Whatever the reason, it was clearly an infringement of the civil rights of our members and supporters who were there on the day for what would have been a perfectly lawful activity. We do not take kindly to the fact that our colleagues were threatened by armed police and treated as if they were members of Al Capone's gang.

By MIDLANDER

BRISTOL, AVON AND SOMERSET CONTINUE TO DO EXCELLENT WORK

The very keen and ably led Bristol, Avon and Somerset branch continued with its good work with a recent day of action supported by a few friends and comrades from London who enjoyed the activity as a day out.

The day started with a paper sale followed by a big leaflet drive in a very favourable area for the party and where a lot of support was shown. Bristol is one of the areas where the party will be fielding candidates at the next election and already, the party is finding a warm welcome from local people.

The day was rounded off by a branch meeting in the evening where thirty-five party members and supporters were able to relax, chat and enjoy a pleasant atmosphere with friends after having raised £120 for the coming General Election fund.

FREEDOM VIDEOS

For your copy of our latest catalogue of nationalist, revisionist and music videos (VHS) send two first-class stamps to: Freedom Videos, Box 1, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

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British Nationalist retails at 30p. Supplies in bulk are available at the following rates (standing orders welcome):-

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Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from all other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

FOR '96 JOIN THE PARTY!



THIS year will probably be the last full year before the next General Election. **Do what you can** to help the party carry on the fight against our nation's enemies and **join up!** Rates are the same as last year: £20 a year with a 50 per cent discount available for OAPs, full time students and the unemployed.

All **current** members subscriptions were due for renewal as from the **1st of January**. Some party members have still got to send in their subs for '96. Send these subs in quickly!

Every member's dues goes

toward maintaining the party's infrastructure, keeping it functioning and making it more effective. The BNP is leading the fight for the British way of life, and showing the British people that one party **does** speak for them — the **British National Party!**

At the next General Election, the BNP will attract more votes than ever before and recruit more new members than ever before, making the BNP **stronger** than ever before! **Do what you can** to make that happen.

Join the party, build the victory!

EMERGENCY FUND CLOSED

Contributions received last month to the British National Party's special Emergency Fund brought the total up to the target figure of £20,000. The fund has therefore now been closed. The party extends its warmest thanks to all those supporters whose sacrifices made this possible.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £16.25 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £18.35 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £19.30 ☐
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PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in pounds sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £4.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Contact your local party unit!

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BM Box 4238, London WC1N 3XX

*THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is
organised into active units extending over
most of the United Kingdom. Here we give
a list of the main units.*

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BURTON-ON-TRENT

c/o PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

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NOTTINGHAM

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MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

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Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Havering,
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shire, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts.,
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Office c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16
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